The New-York Times.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—No. 43 Wall-street and Astor House.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mission to Paraguay Accepted by Judge Bowlin—A New Set of Regulations for Officers of the Customs, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 9.

Judge BOWLIN telegraphed to the President this afternoon that he accepts the mission to Paraguay.

Secretary COBB has just issued a new set of regulations for Collectors and other officers of the Customs. Among other things it requires the value of sugar imported from Cuba to be ascertained and appraised without reference to the packages in which it is contained, whether boxes or hogsheads, and to this value is to be added the cost of the packages. Collectors are required to refer parties applying for a return of duties paid to the subjoined regulation, transmitted for the information and guidance of those to whom it may apply:

"Hereafter, in all cases where parties allege to have claims for return of duties paid in error, illegal exactions or otherwise, the application must be made directly to this Department by the owner or importer, upon receipt of which a report of the case, when requisite, will be called for from the Collector, and upon its examination the decision of the Department will be rendered."

Capt. HENRY A. ADAMS has been ordered to the *Sabine*, to relieve Commander THORBURN, who is transferred to the command of the sloop *St. Louis*. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The receipts into the Treasury, last week, were nearly $1,682,000, an increase over the previous week of $285,000. The amount on deposit is over 14,500,000. Of the $10,123,000 in New-York, $1,740,000 have been ordered to be transferred.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued new general regulations, in which he says that no subordinate officers of the customs can be removed or appointed without his previous sanction. Incompetency or neglect of duty is to be reported to him for consideration and action. Hereafter, in all cases, where parties allege to have claims for the return of duties paid in error, illegal exactions or otherwise, the application must be made direct to the Treasury Department by the owner or importer, upon receipt of which, a report of the case, when requisite, will be called for from the Collector, and upon the examination the decision of the Department will be rendered. The Secretary also directs that the value of sugar imported from Cuba be ascertained and appraised, without reference to the packages in which it is contained, whether boxes or hogsheads, and to this value shall be added the cost of the packages.

American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

THIRD DAY.

DETROIT, Thursday, Sept. 9.

At the business session, this morning, the Committee on the various missions reported. Addresses were made by returned missionaries, and Dr. PETER PARKER, of China. The next annual meeting was appointed to be held in Philadelphia, in October, 1859. The Lord's Supper was administered in two churches in the afternoon. The officers of last year were reelected.

GEORGE B. COOPER, of Jackson, was nominated for Congress in the First District, to-day.

The Slavery Debate in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Slavery discussion was opened this evening with an *émeute* between the debaters. Mr. BROWNLOW has sometimes slightly exceeded his time and the audience has been violent in calling him to order. Mr. BROWNLOW said that he was aware that there were a majority of Abolitionists present, but he asked no favors, quarters or sympathy from them. But if they were tired and wished to back out, let us know, and we will disperse like gentlemen. He demanded, as a right, to finish his argument.

Mr. PRYNE replied, much excited, and said that what was yielded for courtesy was now demanded as a right. His opponent doubtless intended intimidation, when he said there were some Southerners present, but he was not afraid of the cracking of their whips.

Mr. BROWNLOW then commenced his argument with a reply to an editorial of the New-York TIMES, which, taking as a text the statement of some prisoners confined in the Louisville jails, makes sweeping charges against Southern society, and falsely abuses it. It takes the convicts as a representative of the Southern people. The Northern Abolitionists having sought this issue, he was determined to sicken them with long details, proving the falsity of the TIMES' statements, and showing the comparative degradation of Northern society, and the superiority of Southern in civilization. The largest number confined in the Southern prisons are foreigners, the next largest from a Northern State, of which New-York is the best representative. He also showed that the largest number of failures occurred at the North during the recent crisis; that there were more mulattoes at the North, consequently there was more prostitution among the blacks; that there were more students in the Colleges from the South; that Southern Representatives in Congress are better educated, and that there is more bribery among Northern legislators. He here instanced the officials of Wisconsin in the La Crosse Railroad affair. Referring to the Abolition, Free-Love and Women's Rights Conventions, Mr. BROWNLOW said he intended starting the missionary cause to work in the North, commencing on Boston Common. Concluding, he asked if Mr. PRYNE would be willing to marry his daughter to the son of a buck-nigger—FRED. DOUGLASS, for instance?

Mr. PRYNE said in opening he would refer the majority of Mr. BROWNLOW's arguments to the Northern school-boys, and pass his slurs without answer. He clenched the prison statistics of Mr. BROWNLOW by stating that Southerners went about unpunished and unconvicted, but really, if justice was awarded, the prisons could not hold the guilty. He then entered into long statistics showing the difference between the North and South in wealth, progress, and enterprise, and how Slavery desolates the fair soil of the South. His statistics showed that the hay crops of the North outweighed in market value the whole cotton, tobacco, rice, hemp, and sugar crops of the South combined. His statistics throughout of manufactures, railroads, etc., showed the comparative superiority of the North, occasioned by free labor, but Mr. PRYNE having the last hour, he speaks too late to be fully reported. The interest in these debates is increasing. They are closed on Saturday next.

St. Louis Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Sept. 9.

Yesterday was the most interesting and exciting day of the Fair thus far.

The exhibition in the morning consisted in a remarkably fine display of thorough-bred and native cattle, the premiums for which were divided between the States of Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky. In the afternoon the very climax of intense excitement was reached by the display in the amphitheatre, there being a large number of Morgan, Black Hawk and other breeds of roadsters, embracing stallions, geldings and mares of all ages, and probably no better collection of horses ever exhibited in any Fair in the Union. The interest in the Fair continues to increase, and fresh entries of horses and cattle are daily being made. To-morrow morning there will be an exclusive exhibition of Morgan and Black Hawk horses, of which about forty are on the ground. Professor RAREY, the tamer, gave a very satisfactory exhibition of his wonderful power over wild, vicious horses, yesterday. The weather is charming, and thousands upon thousands of spectators throng the grounds daily.

Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The deaths from fever yesterday were 76.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The deaths from fever yesterday were 49.

Meeting of Railroad Presidents.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Presidents of the New-York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, met in consultation at the Girard House this evening, and have under consideration as a basis for the settlement of their difficulties the agreement made at New-York July 5. It is doubtful, however, whether any settlement will be made to-night.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 9—10 P. M.

The Railroad Convention is most harmonious thus far, but no determination has been arrived at.

A large number of representatives of the Western railroads are here, awaiting anxiously the action of the Presidents of the Roads. In the event of no settlement of the difficulties, and no advance in rates, they appear determined to hold a Convention at Columbus on Tuesday, for the purpose of increasing their own rates.

Firemen's Festivities at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 9.

The second annual Firemen's muster, held in this City, has been in every respect successful. To-day was observed as a general holiday. Banks and many stores were closed. The various Fire Companies assembled, fifty-two in number, competed for prizes, offered by the Department and citizens of Worcester. The playing was perpendicular. The first prize, $400, was taken by the Edmund Hopkins, of Woodville, 180 feet. The second prize, $200, by Rescue, of Grafton, 162 feet. The third, by Pacific, of Chicopee, 161 feet. The fourth, by Blackstone, of Farnumsville, 161 feet. The fifth, $75, by Quensigamond, of Shrewsbury, 160 feet. The sixth, $50, by Niagara, of Lynn, 158 feet.

Firemen's State Parade.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Sept. 9.

A Firemen's State Parade was held here to-day. Forty-seven companies took part in a trial of engines, &c.

Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Zanesville Express train on the Central Ohio Railroad ran off the track near this city to-day. Several persons were badly hurt, but none seriously. The train was detained seven hours.

Opening of the Troy University.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Troy University upon Mount Ida, overlooking this city, was formally opened to-day. The Inauguration exercises were attended by a large concourse of people, and were highly interesting. An address upon Scholastic Education was delivered by Professor STRONG, and speeches were given by the Rev. C. S. ROBINSON, the Rev. Dr. MCCLINCK, the Hon. HIRAM SLOCUM and others. About sixty students have already entered at the University.

Fire at St. Thomas, C. W.

ST. THOMAS, C. W., Thursday, Sept. 9.

A destructive fire occurred this morning. The Mansion House, Albion Hotel, Telegraph Office and several other buildings, were burned.

Pennsylvania Politics.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Democratic Conferees of the Sixteenth Congressional District balloted all last night, but failed to nominate a candidate. They will meet again on the 21st inst.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Republicans of the Eighteenth District have nominated S. S. BLAIR for Congress.

Arrival of the North American.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The steamer *North American*, from Liverpool Aug. 25, arrived at Quebec at 6 o'clock this evening. Her detention was caused by fog. She has not been in collision with any vessel, and there is nothing wrong with her bowsprit or rigging. The private dispatch to that effect sent to New-York was the merest conjecture, and, as such, deserving of the strongest reprobation.

The Steamer Marie Louise on Excursions.

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The steamer *Marie Louise* has made several excursions to-day, with Doctor NOTT, Professor GILLESPIE, Doctor VETTER and other scientific gentlemen on board, at the full speed allowed by the Canal laws, and all was satisfactory.

Ericsson's Caloric Engine.

SCHENECTADY, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The yacht *Marie Louise*, of New-York, with ERICSSON's caloric engine, is here and excites great interest.

Illinois Politics.

PEORIA, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Democratic Convention to-day unanimously nominated Mr. J. W. DAVIDSON for Congress, from the Fourth District.

Naval.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The United States Brig *Dolphin*, for this port was off Highland Light at noon to-day.

State Politics.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 9.

Dr. GEORGE BURR was this day elected Delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Ulster Delegates to the Democratic State Convention: District No. 1, Mr. S. S. HOMMEL; No. 2, Mr. J. C. HASBROUCK; No. 3, Mr. E. DUPUE.

Arrival of the Asia at Boston

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The R. M. steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool *viâ* Halifax, is below, and will be at her dock at about midnight. Her mails will be due in New-York at 5 P. M., to-morrow.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Alderman JOHN CLANCY, President, in the Chair.

[The Aldermen met in their old room, which has been refitted in excellent style. The reporters' table is better situated. The whole arrangement was effected by the Committee and Mr. GALLAGHER, Sergeant-at-arms, on whom it reflects great credit. The gilding, by CHAS. KEICHER, is superbly done. The Committee on refitting consisted of Aldermen ADAMS, MCSPEDON and OWENS.]

Sundry petitions and resolutions on ordinary matters were referred.

The report of the Committee on Lamps and Gas, in favor of confirming award of contract for repairing all the public lamps and regulating the same to ALEX. BARDON, was adopted.

A report to advertise for the best plan and the construction of arsenals, was taken up, and adopted.

The matter of confirming the contract for the iron railing around Tompkins-square was, after some argument, referred back to the Committee.

The following resolution was offered by President CLANCY, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and hereby are, directed to restore the price of labor paid to cartmen employed in paving the streets to the same rate paid prior to the 1st of July, 1858.

Alderman ADAMS now desired to present a petition from a number of citizens, in relation to the Harlem Railroad Company, and desired that the Committee on Railroads should be required to report at the next meeting; and that the ordinance bearing upon that subject should be repealed, as he thought it bore unjustly upon the Company. The question at issue is that of the use of steam below Forty-second-street, on the Fourth-avenue. Petitions presented were signed by some six or eight thousand persons. The petitions were referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A motion to discharge the Committee on Ordinances from further consideration of Alderman TUCKER's ordinance in favor of having swill-milk wagons labeled, was lost, and the Board adjourned to Monday next.

A Card from Officer Lindsley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The article that you published in your issue of the 8th inst., is materially wrong. In the conversation I had with Mr. CARPENTER there was not a word said about delicate health, or yellow-fever, or cowardice. I simply stated to Mr. CARPENTER that I was subject to rheumatism, and feared that the having to sleep on the ground would open another attack and so render my presence of no value. And besides this, I dwelt upon the order that was issued at the Station-house, in which it was expressly stated that four officers were to be sent, and they to be *single* men, *if the House had them*. Now I am a man of family, and there are *many* single men in the House, and therefore I did not feel obliged to go. Single men could, with propriety, be retained on the Island, while married men, if changed, would be the most likely to spread infection, and the order, in this respect, was certainly a very wise one. In my defence I shall have much to say, and think I can clearly show that malice had much to do in the matter of my selection. For nearly a year I have been set upon by a number of political knaves who have endeavored, by every low means in their power, to blacken my reputation both as an officer as well as socially, but I know that the better class of the people of my Ward, and incidentally the whole City, think well of me.

By publishing this you will but do me an act of justice. SWAIN LINDSLEY.

The American and Republican State Conventions.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FAILURE TO EFFECT A COALITION.

Nomination of Separate Tickets.

Republican Candidate for Governor, E. D. Morgan---Lieutenant-Governor, Robert Campbell.

American Candidate for Governor, Lorenzo Burrows---Lieutenant-Governor, N. S. Benton.

EXCITING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Proceedings of the Republican Convention.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 9.

The Republican Convention reassembled at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Mr. P. H. THOMAS, of Rensselaer, moved immediately after the calling of the roll that the Convention proceed to nominate by by *viva voce* vote a candidate for Governor and all other State officers, to be supported by the Republican Party.

Mr. KNAPP, of Jefferson, moved to proceed by ballot to an informal nomination for Governor.

Mr. WARD HUNT spoke in favor of voting by *viva voce*,—the constituencies expect to know how their Representatives vote, and it is right that they should. In 1856, the form of voting adopted was that proposed in the original resolution; each man rose in his place and nominated his candidate for office. This was straightforward, open, and above-board.

Mr. KNAPP, of Jefferson, said he had no objection to a *viva voce* vote on the formal nomination, but deemed it better to vote by ballot on the informal one.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN favored voting by ballot. Many men had come here in favor of one candidate and learned facts that had induced them to change their views. It was right that an honest opinion should be given on the informal ballot. [Cheers and hisses.] Gentlemen might kiss—he had heard the sound before. He did not hesitate to say that an honest sentiment could only be got at by ballot.

Mr. PECKHAM, of New-York, said the argument just used resolved him in favor of a *viva voce* vote. He did not believe that any man lacked the moral courage to vote as his sense of duty dictated. [Cheers.]

Mr. COWLES, of Columbia, urged that it was improper to take a vote on the candidate during the absence of the Committee on Conference, especially as their report might influence the future action of the Convention.

Mr. MILLIKEN, of Westchester, moved to lay the resolution on the table till the report of the Committee on Conference was received.

Mr. M. was proceeding to debate the motion when the President stopped him, saying that it was not debatable.

Mr. MILLIKEN—I did not make the motion. I said I should make it.

The PRESIDENT—Whether made or not it is before the Convention. [Loud laughter.]

A VOICE—He did not make the motion.

A DELEGATE—I make the motion.

Mr. MILLIKEN refused to yield the floor.

Mr. GODARD, of St. Lawrence—The gentleman did not mention his name and county, so he is not entitled, under the rule adopted by the Chair, to the floor.

The PRESIDENT—That was the fault of the Chair. The gentleman from Westchester has the floor.

Mr. MILLIKEN proceeded to declare that it was impossible to unite with any party on principle who would not come up to the highest standard of Republican sentiments. The union proposed could only be a compromise on candidates. There was not any indication here that the other Convention had entertained the proposition with favor, or how the Committee had been treated. He would not agree to yield one inch of ground of Republican principles. He moved to lay the resolution on the table until a report is received from the Committee appointed to wait on the American Convention.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Dutchess, asked if any committee had been appointed to wait upon the American Convention. He had been here since the Convention was first organized, but had heard no resolution. [Laughter.]

The resolution to lay on the table was carried.

Mr. PECKHAM, of New-York—Mr. President, I move that when this Convention does ballot for Governor, it proceed to ballot by a *viva voce* vote. [Roars of laughter.]

Mr. KENNEDY, of New-York—I move, Mr. President, that my colleague have leave to go back to Ireland. [Much laughter.]

The motion was then modified so as to read that when the nomination for Governor be made, it be informal, and the vote be *viva voce*.

Mr. PECKHAM—Now, Sir, if my colleague (KENNEDY) will withdraw his motion, I will offer this. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. G. A. S. CROAKER, of Cattaraugus, moved to add after the words "*viva voce*," the words "by ballot." [Roars which, for several moments, disturbed the order of the Convention.]

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, moved to strike out the words "*viva voce*," and insert "by ballot."

Mr. TALCOTT, of Erie, opposed the amendment. The gentleman from Oswego had declared the object to be to enable those not having the moral courage to deceive their constituents openly, to do so secretly. If no better reason could be urged he hoped it would not prevail.

Mr. BUTLER, of Warren, favored voting by ballot.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Suffolk, favored a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. EASTERBROOK, of New-York, said he would not make any remarks, if he could persuade the President to put the motion—but he was so darned good-natured that he would let every person speak. [Laughter.] He (EASTERBROOK) favored a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. PORTER, of Westchester, spoke in favor of a vote by ballot. That was truly democratic, and the only way to get at the true sentiment of the Convention. It was the right of every man to vote by ballot.

Mr. KENNEDY called for the Ayes and Nays on the question.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN said the gentleman from Erie had attempted to give a construction to his remarks which was not justified. He assailed the moral courage and honesty of no man, but he did know that the true Democratic principle was to vote by ballot, and as such he upheld it.

Mr. KELLY, of New-York, said that the opinions of the gentleman from Oswego were different, when in the Assembly of the State of New-York his voice was heard in favor of the manly proceeding of voting *viva voce*, and when he, himself, rose in his seat and voted for WM. H. SEWARD for United States Senator. [Cheers.] He thought that the Convention might entertain a suspicion that those desiring a vote by ballot had something behind they were desirous of concealing.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Schoharie, made a powerful speech in favor of voting by ballot. He spurned the charge that any person who upheld now this Democratic mode of expressing honestly without fear or favor the opinions of Delegates should be charged with fear or dishonesty. By the still, small voice of the ballot alone could the true sentiments of men be reached.

Mr. FRAZIER, of Oneida, and Mr. GODARD, of St. Lawrence, favored a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. COLE, of Kings opposed it.

A vote was then taken by Ayes and Nays, and when it was concluded he corrected his vote, saying that when his name was called he was absent, and some person had answered "Aye" for him. He voted "No."

The vote on striking out "*viva voce*" and inserting "ballot," stood Ayes 85, Nays 149.

The motion to vote *viva voce* was then carried.

General NYE, from the Committee on Conference, reported that the two Committees had met and compared judgment, and find a union on the question of Slavery, and that we are opposed to its extension in the territories of the United States, and that each State has the Supreme, uncontrolled, and exclusive power to decide for itself whether Slavery shall cease or continue within its limits; that we agree upon the necessity of establishing a registry law of some kind in this State to prevent frauds upon the ballot; that the recent frauds committed in this State under the naturalization laws, induce us to believe that it is important that the time should be extended between the naturalization and the right to vote, as now provided by the Constitution, and that the time be extended as long as is required of a non-resident of this State; that we mutually agree that it is our duty to unite our energies and efforts to defeat our common enemy, the Pro-Slavery Party.

Mr. NYE then stated that this report received the sanction of six out of the eight of the Republican Committee; that this was as far as they could go, and that they now asked instructions from the Convention.

Mr. SAM. HAMMOND asked what peculiar difficulties there were in the way of further action?

Gen. NYE said that in the view of two gentlemen on the Committee, these propositions were not enough, and the balance of the Committee thought it proper to submit this much here.

Mr. WARD HUNT inquired if the residence of one year after naturalization before voting was required

General NYE—It is.

Mr. J. L. TALCOTT—Are further demands made?

General NYE—Not by the American Committee.

Mr. STILLWELL, of Kings, moved the adoption of these reports.

Mr. UPHAM said it was proper to state, for himself and one other member of the Committee, what was rejected. They went in to form a common basis on which to stand. He had offered a resolution, which was refused to be received by the American party. It was that the dicta of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision deepens the obligations resting on us to oppose the extension of Slavery, and affirming the power of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories at their discretion.

The American Committee would not entertain or accept it. Were they to bury the party so deep as to be afraid to promulgate the doctrine on which it was formed? He had maintained that Congress had the right to pass a law prohibiting the existence of Slavery in the Territories, and he would take up with nothing less.

Mr. TALCOTT said the basis offered to them contained not only signs of omission but of commission. It was proposed that citizens of foreign birth should be submitted to penalties, to which native born men are not subjected. He told the Convention that the German Republicans, than whom none were nobler and truer, would say this was an unjust and unequal proposition. Let us have equal laws. Unless the Republican Party advocated equal laws for all, high and low, rich and poor, wherever born, he had greatly mistaken its mission. The proposition was too clearly unconstitutional. They were about to hold a Convention on constitutional amendment. Could the gentlemen from the First District meet their constituencies on this issue. [Cries of "No, no."] There was another sin of omission. He did not see it stated that a Free State should require no more population than was required for a Slave State. He was willing to say so in so many words, and to declare a determination to apply that rule to the immediate admission of Kansas. [Loud applause.]

Gen. NYE said that he would yield to no man in fidelity to all Republican principles. But he considered that the resolution rejected by the Americans contained a sermon in prayer. He believed it was all covered by the resolution opposing the extension of Slavery in the Territories, which was adopted in the face of the dicta of the Supreme Court. In regard to a year's extension after naturalization, he thought it only placed foreigners and natives on an equality. As to the position of the First District, he came from there, and although they were more interested in this than all the other parts of the State put together, he appealed to his colleagues to say whether anything could be worse than now, when they were subject to Irish ridden from Hell-gate to Harlem. He thought it conveyed a wrong impression to that state, Americans were opposed to the resolution offered by Mr. UPHAM. He did not so understand it, but they were not willing to adopt it as it was.

Mr. KNOX, of Seneca, as a member of the Committee, said that he too considered there were sins of omission and commission in the resolutions. He had said in the Committee and repeated here that if the Americans would adopt the Republican principles right up to the mark, he would consent to indorse a registry law, but the Americans would yield nothing, and desired the Republicans to yield everything. He thought the resolutions Jesuitical in character. He was opposed to further action in this direction, and favored adopting the report of their own Committee on Resolutions, and nominating their own ticket upon which to go before the people. [Cheers.] He moved to discharge the Committee from further action. [Applause.]

Mr. C. L. BEALS said that he would not consent that the Republican Committee should be misrepresented. Every Republican favored every word in Mr. UPHAM's resolution—

Mr. KNOX—Was it not voted down?

Mr. BEALS continued—That every member of the American Committee agreed in spirit with that resolution. As soon as they went into the meeting, it was evident that there was an element of mischief in the Republican Committee. It must be remembered that men might be powerful for mischief when powerless for aught else. He could not suffer any man to question his Calvinistic orthodoxy or Republican principles. The fact was that these resolutions thus far had been adopted in the best spirit of conciliation. It was afterwards that this fifth proposition was offered by the gentleman from Genessee. He had opposed it because he deemed it unnecessary to tack it on to propositions to be submitted for approval and instructions from this body. The question of naturalization had been fully discussed, and it was deemed to be only placing foreigners on the same basis as natives moving into this State from other States. The object was to prevent the frauds by which Democrats crowded in the votes of men naturalized a few days before the election. The Committee had sought not to lower, but to elevate the Republican standard, and to win to its support the 75,000 American votes in 1860.

Mr. UPHAM said that it was a wrong construction to say that this resolution was unnecessary because it was to be offered to this Convention. It was offered to the Americans and rejected. He would not go home to his constituents recommending fusion with the Americans instead of union on principle. He did not think it right that the gentleman from Columbia should attack the motives of others on the Committee. It might be said, perhaps, that he was anxious for this fusion for the sake of a Congressional election in his district. He (Mr. UPHAM) should be glad to see him a member of Congress, but would not consent to sacrifice here Republican principles to achieve that end.

Judge COMBES, of New-York, thought it useless to give up all attempts at union because at present neither Convention chooses to go to the full length of the other on certain principles. He hoped that each would adopt their own resolutions, and make out a common ticket. He moved that the report of the Committee of Conference be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, to report whether there was sufficient basis for a united ticket to be supported by both parties in the coming election.

Mr. F. W. PALMER, of Chatauque, moved to amend by adopting the report of the Committee in a separate proposition. He thought that the report laid well the ground-work for a permanent union. The propositions did not go far enough, but were, after all, substantially in opposition to the dicta of the Supreme Court. With regard to the question of a year's extension of naturalization, he warmly favored its adoption. There might be Germans in New-York, Buffalo and other places to object to it, but there were white Americans in the rural districts who would warmly approve it. [Applause.]

Mr. EZRA GRAVES said it was not desirable that the report should be adopted. The proper course, if further action be thought necessary or wise, was to send the Committee back, with directions to proceed.

Mr. H. H. VAN DYCK favored the proposition to refer the report to the Committee on Resolutions. The resolution proposed by them could then be submitted to the Convention together with this report, and the Convention could choose between them.

Mr. WARD HUNT favored the adoption of a resolution instructing the Committee to present a resolution distinctly asserting the right and power of Congress to say that Slavery does not and shall not exist in the Territories of the United States. He made such a motion.

Mr. PECKHAM, of New-York, spoke in favor of further action of the Conference Committee.

Mr. BAKER, of Dutchess, moved to lay the report of the Committee of Conference on the table, to be called up when the resolutions of the regular Committee were received.

Mr. POMEROY, of Cayuga, called the attention of the Convention to the position they now held before the eyes of the Republicans of the State and Union. They had been here over twenty-four hours, and stood shivering and afraid to do the duty that called them together. This party that had sprung into existence in an instant, and carried everything before it—they now stood as though they were fearful of putting candidates into nomination without courting Americans. He was ashamed of its action. The American party was now what it was two years ago. It stood now as it stood when ERASTUS BROOKS and DANIEL ULLMAN were its godfather and godmother. It had never been rebaptized, and now, as then, its corner-stone was proscription. It was a Pro-Slavery party now, as it was when the North Americans left it.

The Committee on Conference had been out for hours, and the few lame and impotent resolutions were all that they had accomplished. He blushed for such action to be sent forth to the people of Kansas, after the battle it had fought for freedom. Should this be the message of the Republicans of the Empire State. [Cries of "No," "No."] The banner of the Republicans must not be lowered one inch, nor should any other than the motto "Liberty and Human Rights" be engraved on it. He for one would repudiate it. He hoped this thing might be laid on the table, and the resolutions of the Committee be adopted. If they were not strong enough, then let them be made stronger still. This was not the time to dilute the platform with anything but simple and pure Republicanism. [Loud applause and cheers.]

Mr. DAYTON, of New-York, said the gentleman from Cayuga stated that the American Party stood where it did two years ago. It was not the fact with any party. Two years ago the Lecompton iniquity had not been sprung upon the country. That had altered the policy and principles of the Republican, American and Democratic parties. The practical question to be settled was whether or not the men who were now opposed to the policy of the Administration would unite on a single ticket, and show properly the full rebuke of the Empire State administered against that policy.

The motion to refer the report to the Committee on Resolutions, with instructions to report whether it forms a basis for any proper union, was carried. Loud cheers followed its adoption.

Recess till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2½ o'clock the Convention was called to order.

Mr. H. H. VAN DYCK, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following as the resolutions recommended as the expression of the sentiments of this Convention:

That they have had under consideration the report of the Conference Committee, and that they are pleased to report to this Convention, that while there is an obvious disagreement in regard to certain theories of faith, between the members of this Convention and the members of the American Convention, there is a sufficient concurrence of sentiment in regard to all questions of immediate public concern to warrant this Convention in making a ticket upon which all the opponents of the Pro-Slavery Democracy and all the friends of Freedom can cordially unite, and, further, they respectfully recommend that the Committee of Conference of this Convention be discharged from further action."

Mr. HAND, of Binghamton, moved the adoption of the resolutions of the Committee.

Mr. WELCH, of Erie, moved that the resolution extending the term of voting after naturalization be stricken out

Mr. CARROLL, of Rensselaer, sustained the resolution as reported. He represented a district in which there were a large number of foreigners, but those in the Republican Party were willing that such a resolution should be adopted, as they did not desire illegal voting.

The motion to strike out the resolution was lost by a large vote.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then adopted.

The Committee also reported that they had under consideration the report of the Conference Committee, and that they were pleased to report to this Convention, that while there was an obvious disagreement in regard to certain theories of political faith between the members of this Convention and the members of the American Convention, there was a sufficient concurrence of sentiment in regard to all questions of immediate public concern, to warrant this Convention in making a ticket upon which all the opponents of the Pro-Slavery Democracy and all the friends of Freedom can cordially unite, and further they respectfully recommend that the Conference Committee appointed by this Convention be discharged from further action. [Cheers.]

The report of the Committee was adopted by a large majority.

Much excitement followed.

Mr. CHAPIN, of St. Lawrence, moved that the Convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor. Adopted.

PARKE GODWIN then addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: As one of the delegation from the County of Queens, the home and residence of Governor JOHN A. KING, and in the name of the whole delegation, I have a word to say on this occasion. Let me state frankly then, that we of Queens County, the old friends and neighbors of Governor KING, knowing his private worth, his personal integrity, his genuine character, his quick and unhesitating fidelity to the principles of liberty—principles inherited from a noble sire, whose name has become historic in our annals as one of the most efficient promoters of the immortal ordinance of 1787, and which the son has never under any circumstances deserted,—we, I say, knowing the admiration and love in which he is held by all his neighbors, by those most who know him best, desired sincerely to see him renominated by the members of this Convention—our delegates, indeed, were urged to present his name as their first, almost their only choice. When two years ago the generous Republicans of the West raised his name as the standard-bearer of the Republican forces their action sent an impulse of joy to the remote extremity of the State in which we live. His triumphant election by over 70,000 votes gave a broad and emphatic indorsement of the people to the sagacity of their Representatives and an Administration of two years, conducted with dignity, with skill, with judgment and with stainless honesty, has confirmed the decision of the people. Under these circumstances, as one of his friends and neighbors, he hoped that he might again be presented to the people to lead them to a second glorious triumph. But Governor KING, with that manly sense of public duty which has ever characterized his action, preferring the good of his cause to his personal gratification, and unwilling to lay a single impediment in the way of the most unembarrassed and harmonious operations of this Convention, has authorized his private secretary to give this note to the Chairman.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 8, 1858.

To the Chairman of the Republican Convention:

SIR: I am authorized to say for Governor KING, that he is not a candidate for renomination. You will oblige me by communicating this to the Convention over which you have the honor to preside.

(Signed) Yours, &c., HENRY J. SEAMAN.

Mr. VAN DYCK said it was certainly not necessary for him to pass any eulogium on Lieutenant-Governor SELDEN. All who know him love him and respect him. On his behalf he desired to say that he was not a candidate for nomination, and that for reasons not necessary to name, he could not accept any public office at the hands of the people. As Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions he submitted the following:

Resolved, That to Governor JOHN A. KING and Lieutenant-Governor HENRY R. SELDEN, the people are indebted for the integrity, fidelity and zeal with which they have asserted the principles for which they were elected, cherished the interests and labored to advance the prosperity of our noble State, and we tender them our assurances that the ability and dignity of their Administration will be gratefully remembered by their fellow-citizens.

The resolution was adopted with three cheers.

The Convention then proceeded with any informal ballot for Governor, with the following result: Whole number of votes 254.

E. D. Morgan	116	A. S. Diven	21
Timothy Jenkins	51	John A. King	4
James M. Cook	35	Horace Greeley	4
G. W. Patterson	23		

New-York cast 34 votes for Mr. MORGAN.

THURLOW WEED's vote for Mr. MORGAN was the first ever cast by him in a Convention, and was received with great applause.

Kings County voted for MORGAN, 6; JENKINS, 6; COOK, 1; and GREELEY 1.

Erie County voted solid for MORGAN.

A Committee from the American Convention, consisting of Messrs. ANDREWS, SCROGGS and NORTHRUP, was here announced, and received with loud applause, and three cheers as they ascended the platform, the Convention standing.

Mr. ANDREWS presented the resolution of the American Convention, which was received, and laid on the table temporarily.

Mr. POTTER, of Saratoga, withdrew the name of JAMES M. COOK from the Convention as a candidate.

A second ballot was then taken, resulting as follows: Whole number of votes cast 255.

Morgan	165	Diven	18
Jenkins	52	Patterson	20

Mr. PORTER, of Westchester, moved to make the nomination unanimous, which the Convention agreed to, giving three cheers for it.

Mr. BAKER, of Dutchess, was appointed to inform Mr. MORGAN of his nomination.

Mr. J. W. NYE with appropriate remarks, moved that ROBERT CAMPBELL, of Steuben, be nominated by acclamation for the second place on the ticket. [Some applause and some cries of "No," "No."]

Mr. GREGG, of Chemung, said he had reason to suppose that Mr. CAMPBELL would not accept.

Mr. HIGBY, of Steuben, said that Mr. CAMPBELL had expressed himself as not desirous of having his name used.

[Cries of "That's not saying he would not accept."]

Mr. S. HAMMOND, of Steuben, said that while Mr. CAMPBELL was not anxious for office, he believed that he would serve if nominated and requested to do so.

Mr. JOHN L. TALCOTT said he had no personal knowledge of the gentleman, but from all he had heard of him he believed he would serve wherever a soldier in the Republican ranks was needed. For Erie County he seconded the motion.

ROBERT CAMPBELL was then unanimously nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and nine cheers given for him.

Messrs. BAKER, NYE and TALCOTT were then named as a Committee to wait upon the nominee for Governor and conduct him to the Chair.

Messrs. PORTER, BEALES and KENNEDY, on motion of Gen. NYE, were then appointed a Committee to wait on the American Convention, and inform them the Republicans had made nominations for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and inquire what names they had to propose for the balance of the ticket.

A recess for half an hour was then taken

[The Full proceedings of the Republican Convention do not reach us in time for our First Edition.]

Proceedings of the American Convention.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Sept. 9.

Owing to the delay in the Committee of Conference the Convention did not organize untill 11 A. M.

The Secretary read the minutes of the proceedings of yesterday.

Credentials from Green and Kings counties were then reported, making a full representation from every county.

The Committee of Conference here came in.

Mr. BROOKS, from the Committee, said that it was a source of regret that so much time had been occupied, but it had been unavoidable. A report had been adopted unanimous on the part of the Americans, and nearly so on the part of the Republicans. He was happy to say that each member of the Committee appointed by this Convention joined heart and hand in support of the report. Mr. B. then read the report, every clause of which was received with enthusiastic cheering.

The platform is the same as in the report of the Republican Convention.

Mr. BROOKS said that in regard to the officers which may be nominated the Republicans claimed that they had a large majority of the votes. On the other hand the Americans, in view of the maintenance of their principles, and of their determination to yield no portion of them, urged that they should have at least half of the ticket.

The report was then accepted.

Mr. WESTBROOK, of Ulster, moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. RICHMOND, of Genesee, said that he had been told all over the city that there was to be no letting down of the American sentiment. Every man knows that the Slavery plank is the great plank in the Republican Platform. On the other hand, the great question in the American Platform was the right of Americans to rule America. He asked if that sentiment was indorsed as fully in these resolutions as was the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Republicans. There, are, it is true, some things in the Report where the Republicans have done well. He did not think it well, however, to largely increase the Slavery platform, and at the same time let down the American sentiment. He was as much opposed to Slavery as any other man, but he went further than the resolutions. The people of the territories, as well as of the States, have a right to say whether or no they will have Slavery. This has been American doctrine, and he insisted that this right should have been more fully recognized in the platform. He felt bound to his constituents to make these remarks.

A Delegate said that while he did not agree with everything said by Mr. RICHMOND, he concurred with his general sentiments. He went further than to say that opposition to foreigners was the only vital element of Americanism. He asserted that the doctrine of popular sovereignty was equally vital and essential. If these resolutions were adopted, they would be accused of having come square on the Republican Platform on the Slavery question. He had the utmost respect for the Committee, but for one he was unwilling to stand on a platform which could not stand as well at the South as at the North. He could never be a member of a sectional party. He protested against the adoption of that resolution which——

A Delegate here asked, Is the gentleman in favor of the extension of Slavery in territories now free?

Mr. RICHMOND—I am in favor of the right of the people to govern themselves, and if they wish Slavery, they have a right to it.

Mr. BROOKS said he regretted what he had heard, and was surprised at it. This Convention came here by order of the State Council. Its motive was to meet the Republican Convention. Were you to meet them on fair and equal terms, or were you to fold your arms doggedly? He denied that he, or those who had acted with him, had surrendered one iota of American principle. [Cheers.] He stood where he did at Binghamton. The American State Council adopted at Albany a platform of principles. These were were his principles now. He would prove from the Binghamton platform that the resolutions now introduced were identical in sentiment. Mr. BROOKS here read extracts from the Binghamton and Troy platforms against the extension of Slavery. The resolutions say that we are opposed to the extension of Slavery into the territory of the United States, and there is not an inch of territory that is not free. He would never subscribe to the extension of Slavery as any part of the American platform. Mr. B. expressed his surprise that a Committee selected as this had been should be arraigned for the sacrifice of American principles. He then gave a history of the action of the Committee, of the differences in the Committee, and of the concessions made by the Republicans. His speech was a very able defence of the report. He spoke of it as a union for a temporary purpose, for an amendment of the Naturalization laws, for a registry law, and to unite the Anti-Slavery sentiment with us in these measures.

Mr. WURTS, of Ulster, would speak for his county, and no other. This Convention was not called here, as he understood it, for the purpose named by Mr. BROOKS. Mr. RICHMOND had spoken his (WURTS') sentiments. The party in Ulster was made up of Silver-Grey Whigs and Hard Democrats, and they could not make Republicans of such material.

Mr. PERRIN followed against the report. He believed that the Committee had done the best they could, and they had done wonders. He dwelt upon the resolution at Binghamton which left the question of Slavery in territory not covered by the Missouri Compromise to the laws of emigration, and contended that that doctrine was omitted in the Conference report Mr. PERRIN, as he proceeded, drew on several interruptions, in one of which Mr. BROOKS read the declaration of HENRY CLAY that he would *never* vote to extend Slavery over free territory, which excited much enthusiasm.

Mr. PERRIN's remarks were coldly received, and there was much inattention and conversation during his speech. He spoke at length of the necessity of maintaining a national position, and said that the Committee did not go as far as Mr. GREELEY did in Ulster.

Mr. BROOKS said the Republican Committee had taken the position that Congress should prohibit Slavery in the Territory.

Mr. KELSEY, of Monroe, said he had heard this entire debate, and had never been so puzzled to understand an existing difference as he was to-day. He claimed the right to oppose Slavery all over God's creation, but not the right to interfere. Had we no right to express an opinion? The old Whig Party had always exercised that right.

Dr. KELSEY sustained the report with energy, claiming that the Americans had yielded nothing, the Republicans much.

Mr. MACOMBER, of Buffalo, followed. He felt he should be recreant to those he represented unless he spoke for the five thousand men of Erie who were in favor of any union consistent with American principles. He was instructed to vote for any union to put down this corrupt Administration, and not to repulse those who wished to join us to that end. Like Mr. PERRIN, he stood for the American Platform, but without having, like him, voted a clear Democratic ticket. He read the resolution of the Democracy against a registry law, which Mr. PERRIN had indorsed by his vote for the Democratic nominees. He contrasted this with the resolutions of the report. Mr. MACOMBER made an effective allusion to a part of American triumphs on the principles of the report. As to the Slavery resolution, it simply asked us to indorse the position offered, not to abandon any previously entertained opinions. It placed no unconstitutional barriers to the extension of Slavery, but it gave us a great rural power. Erie County was undivided in favor of Union.

Senator HALE, of Steuben, had the floor, but Mr. BROOKS interposed to inform the Convention that the Republican Party had discharged the Committee of Conference and taken the resolutions from their hands. In view of this he would move that the resolutions lie on the table.

A motion to adjourn to 3 o'clock was then made and put.

The Chair being unable to decide, a count was had, and the adjournment was carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The question to lay the conference question on the table was taken up and lost by a decided vote.

Mr. HOVEY, of Syracuse, offered the following resolution, stating that he did so in the possession of information from the Republican Convention.

Resolved, That the American Party is in favor of coöperating with the Republican Party upon honorable terms in a common effort to overthrow the present corrupt and profligate Federal Administration in the ensuing canvass in this State, and with this view adopt the report of the Committee of Conference appointed to confer with the Committee of Conference from the Republican Convention, and that the President of this Convention be requested to transmit to the Republican Convention notice of this action. Carried.

Mr. R. S. ANDREWS moved that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to convey the resolution just passed to the Republican Convention.

Messrs. R. S. ANDREWS, SCROGGS and NORTHRUP were then appointed such Committee.

Gen. SCROGGS then got the floor and offered resolutions explanatory of the Conference Committee's resolution on the Slavery question as the understanding of this Convention on the subject. It changes the Conference resolutions by adding, as in the following:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the existence and extension of Slavery into the territory of the United States; nevertheless that we recognize the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their Constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution. Carried.

Mr. PECK, of Niagara, moved that a Committee of one from each Judicial District be appointed by the Chair, to confer with a similar Committee as to the distribution of officers.

A motion to lay this on the table, was carried.

Mr. BUSH, of Niagara, wished to inform the Convention that the resolutions of the Conference Committee in the Republican Convention had been referred to the Committee on Resolutions, which had reported a set of resolutions entirely different, and subsequently had reported that there was sufficient unanimity of opinion to justify a Union ticket. Mr. BUSH proceeded to enforce the necessity of prudent and careful action.

No question being before the house, several delegates spoke.

The Committee to transmit Mr. HOVEY's resolution here reported, through General SCROGGS, that they had informed the Republican Convention of the passage of the resolution; that they had been invited to a place on the platform; that they had discharged their duty, and that the Republican Convention had taken no action on the resolution.

The Chairman then read the following communication from the Republican Convention:

"In the Republican State Convention, Sept. 9, 1858, the following report from the Committee on Resolutions was adopted, and a copy thereof sent to the American Convention:

[The report will be found in the proceedings of the Republicans.]

The communication was received and placed on file.

Mr. WAGNER, of New-York, moved that this Convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor.

A delegate from New-York proposed delay until this body could hear the action of the Republican Convention on the communication just sent them of the passage of the conference resolutions.

A motion was made to adjourn for one hour, and lost.

Mr. TANNER, of Buffalo, said he had a deep and abiding conviction of the prudence of this Conven-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

WASHINGTON.

Distracting Variety of Topics Here—Mr. Secretary Toucey and the Seven Screw Steamers—Affairs in the Interior Department—Administration of the Land Law—Repeal of a Clause in the Pre-emption Law of 1841.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1858.

If I had not the doings of half a dozen other Departments and things in general to look after here, and could only devote myself to one or two of them, I could furnish you with delicious tit-bits that now go unenjoyed by the public. It would pay well, for instance, to follow up the Secretary of the Navy. He is in very bad hands. I understand that he derives all his scientific notions from a bluff Hibernian here, who affectionately accosts him with, "Well, Governor," on all occasions. Under his guidance, Mr. TOUCEY is bound to add seven more failures to the American Navy in the shape of screw-steamers, with telescope chimneys to their steam machinery, and a five (5) foot section of their boilers above the water-line, and exposed to the enemy's shot! This is saving at the spigot—and losing at the bunghole—with a witness. If some clever fellow, with the time to do it, would just keep his eyes on those screw-steamers, and post the public on TOUCEY's ideas of "power," "time," and "steam navigation" generally, he might do his country good service.

So in the Department of the Interior. I stroll in there every day, and gather sometimes items of interest—but I am inclined to believe, if I could make a week of it, and tell you all I could learn in that time of the goings-on there, some people would shake in their shoes. The files here show that they have been having spicy times in some of the Northwestern land offices—say at Hudson and Superior in Wisconsin. The developments are rich. Complaints were made against each other by the Register and Receiver at Superior, some time since. Before that, however, the Register at Hudson, Dr. P. RUSH SPENCER, had been removed; and by the influence of Senators BRIGHT and FITCH (two of the rankest land-speculators in the country,) Mr. JOHN O. HENNING, a former incumbent, had been reinstated. Thereupon Dr. SPENCER showed up Mr. JOHN O. HENNING, and demonstrated to the General Land Office that the said HENNING had been guilty of abundant malpractices in office, and was a fit subject for the political guillotine. But this Mr. HENNING had done some favors *in his line* for BRIGHT and his friends, and their influence was sufficient to hush up the charges against HENNING, and the first thing we hear is, that Mr. DEAN, the Receiver at Superior, has been removed, and that Dr. SPENCER has been appointed in his place. There is no doubt that DEAN ought to go—but it is equally clear that HENNING ought not to stay. The violations of law that were committed during HENNING's administration of the office at Hudson, are known to the Department, and deserve rebuke. Whether or not they will get it remains to be seen.

Mr. Secretary THOMPSON is an honest man, where politics will permit; and though he used to be a great hand at poker in Mississippi, we don't know that he permits that elegant and exciting amusement to interfere with the discharge of his official duties. But for some cause or other he is losing his reputation as an executive officer, and is charged with exhibiting a woful lack of legal ability in the administration of the land law. This may be his own fault, or that of the clerks who examine the cases and make up the papers for him to sign. It is generally the case that the reputation of a Secretary depends on the ability of his confidential clerks. The late Secretary of the Interior had WHITING for his chief clerk—a man of whom A. H. H. STUART used to say that he was fit to be the head of a Department. WHITING never suffered his *chef* to make a blunder: but WHITING is now at the head of the Pension Office. Then Mr. M'CLELLAND had the aid of Dr. FRAILEY, one of the most honest, acute, and experienced men in the Department, who had all the land law at his fingers' ends, and applied an almost unerring judgment to the solution of difficult cases. Dr. FRAILEY was one of the most patient and laborious of mortals, and as logical and distinct in the statement of a proposition as Mr. CALHOUN himself. He looked on all sides of a question, and mastered all its aspects, before he decided it. But Dr. FRAILEY is no longer among the living; and his place is supplied by those who have no regard for the conclusions of his great experience, his lucid intellect, and his sturdy and incorruptible integrity.

Under the *regime* of the men I have mentioned the various statutes composing our Land System had received a cotemporaneous construction, which had been adopted and had become the law of the Land Office. Public interests were protected and private rights were disposed of under the system they aided to construct, with consistency, and without violence to the claims either of the Government or the suitor. When the Department doubted, it called in the aid of the Attorney-General, and with the light of his intelligence, seldom failed to arrive at satisfactory conclusions. One of the very ablest opinions of the late Attorney-General was given on such an application. I refer to his construction of so much of the preemption law of 1841, and the town-site law of 1844, as refers to the selection of cities and towns, and their settlement and occupation, on lands belonging to the United States. For fifteen years one of these laws had been the subject of office construction—and for twelve years the other had been interpreted by the office, by the people, and by State Legislatures; and upon this office construction, and this interpretation for a series of years, and on a very thorough and able examination of the statute, Mr. CUSHING prepared a very elaborate opinion upon the law of town-sites on the public lands, which met with the entire approbation of Dr. FRAILEY and Mr. M'CLELLAND, and was adopted by Mr. M'CLELLAND as the guide to the General Land Office, for the determination of all the questions discussed and decided in it.

It is a curious chapter in the history of administration, that the present Secretary of the Interior has overruled every point made in this opinion, *without even paying sufficient regard to his predecessor to make an allusion to it!* It is printed in the opinions of the Attorneys-General. The letter is on file in which the Secretary adopted it, and ordered the Commissioner of the General Land Office to regard it as his guide to the determination of the questions decided by it. And yet in the very case in which the opinion was given, and which it was designed to adjudicate, Mr. THOMPSON has ignored every principle of law laid down in that opinion, and reversed every point which it had undertaken to decide. Now, it becomes a very interesting inquiry whether this was done in ignorance of the existence of such an opinion, or with the deliberate purpose of expressing an emphatic contempt for Mr. M'CLELLAND and Mr. CUSHING.

Two or three letters have been signed by Mr. THOMPSON—(I do him the justice to believe that the signature was the extent of his share in these illiterate and ungrammatical compositions)—two or three letters have been signed by Mr. THOMPSON, giving the present exposition of the Town-site law, as it is understood by the Department. One of these was in the case of Superior City; one was in the case of Waverley; and another in the case of the Monticellos, and Moritzion. These letters have been printed (not published) in the Washington *Union*, where they were heralded as "important decisions."

One or two points in these decisions I propose to comment upon,—without referring them to the particular letters in which they appear, as that is unimportant. I have to do only with the doctrine—not with cases.

I. The preëmption law of 1841 exempts from agricultural preëmption "those portions of the public lands which have been *selected* as the site of a city or town." There is no want of clearness or definiteness in this language. But what says the present Secretary?

"That clause (as above) cannot be construed to recognize *the right of selection by individuals of portions of the public lands for their own use and benefit, &c.*" This may well be. But it certainly recognizes their *right of selection of portions of the public lands as the site of a city or town.* Does not it?

The Secretary continues: "It was manifestly not the object of the law to *withhold from preëmption such lands as individuals might designate or select* without authority as the site for a probable or prospective city or town."

Now it had been *manifest law* in the General Land Office from the year 1838 down to 1857, that those portions of the public lands which "settlers have [had] selected with a view of building thereon a village or city," *were withheld from preëmption.* By settlers here must be understood individual settlers, or individuals; and this clause has always and uniformly been understood as authorizing individual settlers to *select* portions of the public lands, surveyed or otherwise, as the site for a prospective city or town. Selection "with the view of building a city" is synonymous with "the selection of a prospective city." The first has been held manifestly legal ever since good old JAMES WHITCOMB issued his circular of July 3, 1838, to Registers and Receivers, and construed the preëmption law of the month previous. The last is held manifestly illegal by the present Secretary of the Interior!

But the Secretary's erroneous exposition of the law is hardly so discreditable as the reason assigned for it. After stating that the law was *manifestly* not to be understood as it had been acted on for nearly twenty years, the Secretary continues: "If so, [that is, if the law of 1841 withheld these selected town sites from preëmption,] it would have been within the power of any person or persons to defeat the preëmption claims of those whom they were interested in opposing, by *alleging* that the particular land upon which such claimant had settled, had hitherto been so selected."

Credat Judæus Apella! It is absolutely thus written. An interpretation established by the practice of nearly twenty years is pronounced *manifestly* illegal for a reason that may best be understood by a parallel. The Secretary might have said, with just as much propriety and logic, that it was "*manifestly not the object* of the statute against Piracy to cause an infliction of the punishment of death—because, if that were the case, it would have been within the power of any person or persons to cause the hanging of those whom they were interested in disposing of, by *alleging* that they had been hitherto guilty of that offence."

But what Mr. THOMPSON (for this very cogent reason) states was manifestly not the object of the law, had not only been differently construed in practice for many years, but it had been distinctly decided by his immediate predecessor, on great deliberation, in accordance with the established practice, and the advice of the Attorney-General. The question being put to Mr. CUSHING, whether the words in question, "authorized *selections by individuals*, with a view to the building thereon of a city or town," or only a "selection made by *authority* of some special law:"—Mr. CUSHING replied that the words of the statute contemplated individual selections; that the general scope of the act contemplated them; that there was no ground of policy to call for a different construction; that the Department had uniformly so construed the act since 1838; and that if there ever could have been a just doubt on the subject it was removed by the act of 1844, *in pari materia.*

This is no affair of mine. It is a matter between Mr. THOMPSON and his predecessors. He has undertaken, by a dash of his pen, to subvert the well-established law of the Department and the country—and in a manner, it would seem, intentionally offensive to his immediate predecessor and the late Attorney-General. It is a feeble expression to say that he has treated them both with contempt. For the most inconclusive of "reasons"—reasons so inconclusive as to be absolutely silly—reasons so silly that it is difficult to imagine that they came from a sane or a sober person—the Secretary has undertaken to *repeal* a clause of a public statute—and assert that it could not *mean* what in plain language it *says*, and what the people and the Government have always understood it to say.

I must defer my second point to another letter. I have dwelt at some length on this subject, as it involves important points of administration and public policy, as well as of statute law and individual rights. I suppose there are hundreds of towns in the new States and Territories that will be affected more or less by the decision of the Secretary on the particular question herein discussed; and I submit that it should be made the subject of Cabinet consideration and consultation, whether or not the law, as it has been established for a series of years, is to be repealed, dispensed with, or overriden by a Secretary on such frivolous pretences. More anon.

Buchanan and Douglas—The Banquo of the White House.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your views on the motives governing the late attacks on Judge DOUGLAS in the *Union*, are undoubtedly correct. DOUGLAS is the Banquo of the White House. Though living, and likely to live, DOUGLAS' ghost haunts the President by day and night. The old man is said actually to shiver and pale when even his name is mentioned in his presence. Of course he is the instigator of the war in the *Union*—the tool and editor is a Mr. JOHNSON, formerly connected with the *Herald* of your City, who once pretended great devotion to DOUGLAS, and distinguished himself by the zeal of his early opposition to Lecompton. Like all converts, his zeal now runs the other way.

Little doubt now exists in the minds of the knowing ones that the President is a candidate for renomination. He has thrown his pledges to the dogs, and in a few months will be openly in the field. The Bright clique have been busy in persuading him to this course. Despairing of electing one of their number, they have centred on the old man as the best means by which their present control of the Government can be prolonged. They have persuaded him that a Northern man must be run, and that DOUGLAS is the only stumbling-block to the successful result of his wishes. This has served to impart an additional sharpness to the rancor with which he is making his minions pursue him. He has always hated DOUGLAS, but this last idea has added the green eye of jealousy, imposing fresh poison in the venom of his heart.

By the way, a good story is told of his last interview with DOUGLAS, occurring prior to the latter taking open position on Lecompton. In the interview, after a great deal of persuasion and expostulation to induce DOUGLAS to adopt his policy, he finally warned him of the fate of RIVES and TALLMADGE. "And," says DOUGLAS, quickly retorting, "Gen. JACKSON is dead, Sir." This closed the scene, and is the last time they met.

And in this connection it may be remarked that the President's infatuated course with respect to Illinois matters is in singular opposition to the wishes of well-known Democratic politicians in your State. Subsequently to the Tarrytown speech of Mr. FORNEY, which, by the way, has touched the Administration's sensibilities most deeply, the friends of Mr. F. gave him a dinner in New-York City, at which his consistent conduct was warmly approved and indorsed. Fourteen persons were present, including Mr. FORNEY himself. The Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, I believe, presided, although the nominal host was your Public Administrator, Mr. THOS. E. FIELDS. The Hon. JOHN B. HASKIN, the Hon. AUGUSTE BELMONT, the Hon. EMANUEL B. HART, the Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, and Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED, I learn, were among those who participated in this complimentary festivity. At the close of the dinner, the subject of the Presidential succession was broached, and a vote, by ballot, was taken to ascertain the views of those assembled. Eight votes were cast for Mr. DOUGLAS, one of which, I learn, was in the handwriting of Mr. SICKLES, whose hostility to the Administration is rapidly developing, and much increasing his popularity among sound-minded Democrats; three, including that of Mr. EMANUEL B. HART, were in favor of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. HOWELL COBB; one was given for Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE; Mr. BELMONT voted for the Hon. JOHN SLIDELL, and one other was for some one else. Mr. BUCHANAN was left on the shelf, and is regarded by every one who speaks his mind freely, aside from the wire-pullings of the coming elections, and the necessity of catering for votes, as "used up" forever. J.

The New Austrian Currency.

We are indebted to Mr. ANTONY PIRZ, of this City, who has business connections in Austria, for the following statement showing the character and value of the new currency just adopted in Austria.

On the 1st of November all the old coin will go out of lawful circulation, and pass only at its value by weight.

The new florin—of which it will take about 105 to equal 100 of the old currency—is divided into 100 kreutzers.

The new coins will be as follows:

GOLD.

Crown—13 florins 80 kreutzers—equal to 13 florins 8 1-7 kreutzers of the old coin.

Half-Crown—6 fl. 90 kr.—equal to 6 fl. 34 3-7 kr. old coin.

SILVER.

Double-Union Piece—3 fl.—equal to 2 thalers, (dollars,) Prussian, 3½ thalers Rhenish, and 2 fl. 50 k old coin.

Union Piece—1 fl. 50 kr.—equal to 1 thaler, Prussian, 1¾ thalers, Rhenish, and 1 fl. 25½ kr., old coin

Two-Florin Piece—200 kr.—equal to 1 fl. 54 2-7 kr old coin.

One-Florin Piece—100 kr.—equal to 57 1-7 kr. old coin.

Quarter-Florin Piece—25 kr.—equal to 14 2-7 kr. old coin.

Ten-Kreutzer Piece—10 kr.—equal to 5 5-7 kr. old coin.

Five-Kreutzer Piece—5 kr.—equal to 2 6-7 kr. old coin.

COPPER.

Three-Kreutzer Piece—3 kr.—equal to 1 5-7 kr. old coin.

One-Kreutzer Piece—(called the new kreutzer) 1 kr. —equal to 4-7 kr. old coin.

Half-Kreutzer Piece—½ kr.—equal to 2-7 kr. old coin

The Board of Foreign Missions.

The Boston *Journal* publishes, from advance sheets of the report of the American Board, a statement of Missionary operations. The number of Missions under charge of the Board is 27; stations, 121; out-stations, 101; number of Missionaries, including native helpers, 897, of whom 373 were sent from this country. The following statistics are interesting:

Number of Printing Establishments	8
Pages printed last year	45,489,346
Pages printed from the beginning	1,080,481,083
THE CHURCHES.	
Number of Churches (including all at the Sandwich Islands)	138
Number of Church Members (do. do.)	27,740
Added during the year (do. do.)	1,532
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.	
Number of Seminaries	6
Number of other Boarding Schools	17
Number of Free Schools (312 supported by Hawaiian Government)	619
Number of Pupils in the Free Schools (8 460 do.)	16,128
Number of Pupils in the Seminaries	348
No. of Pupils in the Boarding Schools	544—17,020

The annual meeting of the Board commences at Detroit, Michigan, to-morrow, and will continue for three days.

Obituary.

Dr. B. F. HARNEY, U. S. A., who died at Baton Rouge, La., on the 29th ult., was a native of Delaware, and had served in the War of 1812, Florida and the Black Hawk campaign, and was Medical Director of the army under SCOTT during the Mexican War. At the time of his death he was surgeon of the garrison at Baton Rouge. His age was 80.

ST. PETERSBURG.

The Decrees Abolishing Serfdom—The Climate—Russian Soldiers—The Imperial Guard—Summer Resorts of the Nobles—The Waters of Slaviansk—An Unperformed Opera by Haydn—A Gift from Alexander Dumas—Visit from the French Emperor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, Aug. 16, 1858.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes the text of an important Imperial ukase, relative to the measures in progress for the gradual abolition of serfdom throughout the Russian Empire. This decree, however, refers only to the Crown peasants, and sets out with the preface that the Emperor, wishing to accord to the peasants of the Crown certain personal immunities and privileges, decrees as follows:

"1. The restrictions established by the laws and regulations governing the appanages, in virtue of which the peasantry of the appanages could not acquire property, nor sell uninhabited lands, except authorized so to do by and in the name of the Department of the Appanages, nor could dispose of the forests on their own property, except authorized by the same department, are hereby abolished, and the aforesaid peasantry shall have hereafter the right to acquire, by every legal means, uninhabited lands, belonging to persons of their own class, or of any other condition," &c.

The second clause of the ukase provides for the transition of the peasants into citizens and traders, upon the payment of a tax of fifteen silver roubles ($12) for the first privilege, and forty silver roubles ($32) for the second; one member of each family, only, paying this sum, the remaining members being rated at one-half.

The third clause provides for the marriage of peasants' widows and daughters, without tax.

The fourth clause authorizes peasants to appear in person in all civil suits brought by them in the Courts of the Empire, and the public prosecutors are instructed, in case it should be so desired, to extend to them support and protection before all tribunals.

This is an important decree, and forms no inconsiderable link in the system of gradual emancipation which the Emperor has inaugurated and resolved to carry out. Some of the serfs in the Empire are strongly opposed to the project. This may seem very strange, but the enigma is easy of explanation. There are numerous serfs in St. Petersburg, and other cities, largely engaged in commercial pursuits, and known to have amassed considerable wealth, who, under the old *régime*, are irresponsible in law, and who enjoy all the essential privileges of freemen, without their anxieties. Under the new order of things they will lose the protection of their proprietors, and must thenceforward answer for themselves. They do not care to do this, and hence their repugnance to a legalized freedom which they already enjoy in fact.

The warm weather continues without material abatement, and is so oppressive that one almost wishes for the Winter, to which it is the habit of strangers to look forward with apprehension. Notwithstanding the extreme heat, the Russian residents of St. Petersburg appear in the streets enveloped in heavy overcoats, such as might suffice for mid-Winter in New-York, and evidently do not experience the slightest inconvenience from them. Officers and soldiers, too, of whom one meets great numbers every day on the public promenades, all wear heavy surtouts over their uniforms, buttoned to the throat, and apparently as comfortable as the airy Summer costume of Brian O'Lynn, found in song. By the way, speaking of the Russian military, I never saw a finer looking body of men. The great majority of them is composed of stalwart, athletic fellows, erect and martial in their bearing, and admirably disciplined. During a late trip to Peterhoff, where the Court has been for some time sojourning, I saw several of the grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, men of such gigantic proportions that ordinary beings become pigmies in comparison. The height of these grenadiers is near seven feet, to which the ponderous shako worn by them adds considerably, giving them altogether the appearance of veritable giants. Their arms and accoutrements are in proportion with their Brobdignagian *physique*, and they are the troops which the late Emperor took more than ordinary pains in organizing and instructing. A splendid military review is spoken of as likely soon to take place, when I shall, no doubt, see the Imperial Guard and the various *corps d'élite* to much better advantage than as yet.

The Russians are very fond of country life in Summer—probably, because in this part of Russia the Summers are so oppressive and of such brief duration. I take this to be the reason why we are comparatively deserted at present, and nearly all the *haute société* of the capital is out of town, inhaling the cool air of the mountains, or the sea shore. There are few places of Summer resort in Russia similar to Newport, Saratoga, and many others in our own country, or Brighton, Boulogne, Plombières, Baden, and Spa, in Western Europe. Time will scarcely fail to remedy this deficiency, and if time should fail, fashion will come to the rescue. There is, however, one particular spot in Russia which has been, of late years, much frequented by invalids. This place is Slaviansk, and the waters of a small lake, upon the borders of which the town stands, are said to possess wonderful curative properties. The story of the discovery of their medicinal qualities is curious. A few years ago a Cossack owned a sick horse, and as these wild people resemble the Arabs in their affection for that noble animal, he felt loth to kill the poor brute, and cared for him as tenderly as for a human being. Every day the Cossack led his horse out for exercise toward a lake near the town; and, observing such to be the predilection of the animal, willingly permitted him daily to plunge into the water, where he would remain for hours together, in evident enjoyment. At last, to the Cossack's unbounded surprise and delight, the horse was rid of his supposed incurable malady, and, with pawing hoof, ears and mane erect, distended nostril and joyous neigh, had become a charger fit for the service of a king. Behold! the virtues of Lake Slaviansk were discovered. Since that happy epoch, every Summer the halt, the bed-ridden, and the scrofulous, flock from all parts of the Empire, to bathe in this fountain of health. Of late years, too, an inroad upon it has been made by that large class whose principal complaint is *ennui*, and Slaviansk is no doubt destined soon to become another Baden or Hombourg. But it would seem that, notwithstanding their good fortune in possessing a lake of such miraculous qualities, from which they yearly derive, indirectly, large revenues, the Slavianskers are indisposed to add to the architectural embellishments of their village, and offer very poor accommodations to sojourning strangers. They willingly resign (for an exorbitant *quid pro quo*) their shanties and cabins, and go themselves to seek asylum with their cattle; but this is not enough to satisfy exacting invalids and tourists from abroad, and a light-hearted traveler who has lately visited Slaviansk, gaily recounting his experiences, hints that he found at his "hotel" a profusion of certain animals, in relation to which natural history affords meagre information, but whose instincts he fully ascertained to be unmistakably voracious. Like a true philosopher, he endured what could not easily be cured, on the special plea of "Live and let live."

The Director-in-Chief of the Imperial Library announces the acquisition of the manuscript of an unpublished opera, by HAYDN, in the composer's own handwriting. It is called the *Incontro Improviso.* This valuable manuscript is in an excellent state of preservation, and was offered to the Imperial Library by Prince ESTERHAZY, the Austrian nobleman who represented his master at the coronation of the Emperor ALEXANDER II, and who made so lavish a display of wealth at Moscow, as to astonish even the magnificent Russians themselves. HAYDN was chapel master or organist in the service of Prince ESTERHAZY's ancestors during twenty-five years, and there is no question of the authenticity of this MS. Perhaps we may hear more in relation to it the next Winter.

ALEXANDER DUMAS lately visited the Imperial Library, and, it is said, promised the Librarian the original draft of one of his (DUMAS') best works, together with a manuscript song, music by AUBER, whose autograph is not in the collection, which, by the way, is a very extensive and curious one.

It is rumored that we are soon to be honored with a visit from the Emperor NAPOLEON.

MARC RANDOM.

STEUBEN FESTIVL AT BALTIMORE.—The Germans of Baltimore held a grand festival on Thursday to raise funds for the erection of a monument in honor of Baron STEUBEN. The display was very fine. The President wrote the following letter to the Committee of Arrangements:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I feel myself honored by the very kind invitation extended to me by my fellow-citizens of the German Association of Baltimore, to be present at the Festival on Thursday next, "to be given near that city in honor of the late Baron STEUBEN." I most cordially approve the patriotic object in view. The Baron was a brave and meritorious officer of the Revolution, and by his military skill and experience rendered our country highly important services in the darkest hours of our fortunes. I trust that now, after a long delay, a monument may be erected to his memory, and I rejoice that this pious work, the testimonial of a nation's gratitude, has been intrusted to his own countrymen, who cannot fail in an undertaking so deservedly dear to their hearts.

Under these circumstances, with every desire to be with you, and to contribute to this meritorious work, I regret that the pressure of public business will prevent me from enjoying this privilege.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Republican State Convention—The Old Officers Renominated—The Resolutions—Mr. Goodrich Laid Out, while Purposing to Wait for Dead Men's Shoes—The Congressional Conventions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1858.

The Republican State Convention, which met yesterday, at Worcester, was a decidedly effective body, and was very numerously attended, about 1,250 being the number of members. Mr. ANDREW, who presided, is the same gentleman who took the lead in the legislative war that was carried on against Judge LORING, last Winter, and who more than conquered Gen. CUSHING, in that memorable contest. His election to the Presidency shows how strong was the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the Convention, and is to be noted in connection with the fact that the Americans were very numerous and very influential in that body. On the Committee which nominated him were some stiff old Whigs, who in the old times would as soon have been guilty of robbing a hen-roost, as of approving of the removal of a Judge by the Governor. The Vice-Presidents, who were very numerous, were taken from all the old parties, with the Whig element very strongly predominating. Mr. ELLIOT, of New-Bedford, was Chairman *pro tem.* of the Convention, and was made a Vice-President, and seems to have been very popular, which is a pleasing circumstance, as he is one of the men who were treated with great injustice in 1854, and who should be sent back to Congress this year.

On motion of Mr. GOODRICH, of Stockbridge, Governor BANKS was nominated for reëlection by acclamation, Spartan fashion. It is rather odd that such a motion should have come from such a man. When Governor BANKS was nominated for the office he now holds, Mr. GOODRICH was so hotly opposed to him that he wrote a paper long as an Indian "minute," which generally contains words enough to fill a folio volume, showing why he could not support him, and why no Republican could consistently do so. This elephantine production was like "Love's Labor Lost," as it was still-born. Except in the matter of weight and dimensions, it did not belong to the great births of Time. Disgusted with a people who would not be saved, Mr. GOODRICH concluded to pocket his wrath and his document, and to go in for Mr. BANKS. A few weeks saw him among the vehement supporters of the gentleman whom he had pronounced insupportable. Since that time he has been as much forgotten, until within the last eight and forty hours, as the name of that wicked, avuncular person, who sent the babes into the woods. Suddenly he turned up on Monday last, a candidate for the place of Lieutenant-Governor. A circular appeared, full of detestable cant, on the propriety of providing for the election of Governor BANKS to the National Senate, because of Mr. SUMNER's expected death or resignation. In that case it would be necessary that the Lieutenant-Governor should be the right man to step into the right place, and that man the circular solemnly assured the delegates Mr. GOODRICH was. There is something so inexpressibly shocking in the mere thought of building one man's fortunes on the grave of another man, that I supposed an enemy had done this thing, and that it was sought to injure Mr. GOODRICH under pretence of serving him; but it was not so—these speculations about Mr. SUMNER's death being the doings of Mr. GOODRICH's friends. The circular also asserted that Mr. TRASK, who is now Lieutenant-Governor, is not to be trusted with the Governorship, should Governor BANKS be sent to the Senate. I am no admirer of Mr. TRASK, but I consider him quite incapable of the baseness of coolly calculating the chances of any man's life or death, and therefore that he is infinitely to be preferred to Mr. GOODRICH. Virtually, Mr. GOODRICH asked the Convention to nominate him for Governor, as the whole movement was predicated on the fixed belief that Governor BANKS is to be made a Senator. Otherwise, no objection could be made to Mr. TRASK. Now to throw Mr. TRASK overboard in order to give the Stockbridge man a chance to profit from the expected death of Mr. SUMNER, would have been to declare war against the Americans, to which party Mr. TRASK belongs, at the very moment when some thousands of Americans have just come to the support of the Republicans, and others are preparing to do so. Anything more preposterous could not have been thought of, even in that patent Bedlam, the brain of an ambitious office-seeker, crazed from repeated and well-deserved disappointments. It was asking the Republicans to peril half the Congressional districts just as it was beginning to appear that in all of them matters were coming right. The greediness, too, which the scheme showed on the part of its inventors for office, was not calculated to recommend it in the eyes of a party conscious that it has been troubled by vermin as rabid for place as bugs for blood, and that its enemies would fain have the public believe the things which are exceptions from its rule of life. Hence Mr. GOODRICH's effort found little favor, and the other members of the State Government were all nominated for reëlection, by acclamation. The ticket now stands as it stood last year, viz.:

For Governor—N. P. BANKS.
For Lieutenant Governor—ELIPHALET TRASK.
For Secretary of State—OLIVER WARNER.
For Attorney-General—S. H. PHILLIPS.
For State Treasurer—MOSES TENNEY, Jr.
For State Auditor—CHARLES WHITE.

This ticket will be reëlected by a vote of about 80,000, judging by the language of members of the Convention. That is now taking place of which I wrote you months ago, namely, that whatever might be the extent of disaffection in the Republican ranks—and there is not a little of it—the moment there should be evidence afforded of the union of hunkerism, such disaffection would be allowed to have no effect on the operations of the Republican Party. Now, the Hunkers are coming together, being attracted by the prospect of carrying several congressional districts, which prospect was excellent a fortnight ago, whatever it may be now. The *Courier*, which may be regarded as uttering the opinions of some eight or ten thousand Hunker Whigs, has avowed its purpose to support the Democratic State ticket. This union of Whigs and Democrats will probably run Mr. BEACH's vote up to 45,000; but there will be a corresponding increase in the Republican strength, so that it will be the old story of the snake, the tail of which may be now where the head was a moment ago, but there is the same distance as ever between the head and the tail.

The Republican element obtained a victory in the Convention on the question of reorganizing the State Committee. Some of the Americans wished to keep up the distinction between the two branches of the Banks party, but the Convention, after a sharp debate, refused to sanction this, and voted to construct the Committee in a new way. It is composed of 40 members, or one member from each State Senatorial District, and chosen by the Delegates from that District.

The resolves passed were of the radical Anti-Slavery character that might have been expected from the choice of Mr. ANDREW to preside over the Convention. Oddly enough, the first resolution was written for the Democratic State Convention of 1847, (when General CUSHING was nominated for Governor,) by Colonel GREENE, of the *Post*, and the second was written by Mr. WEBSTER, for the Whig State Convention of 1846. They would now pass for something very like Abolitionism. The Convention declared that it stood upon the principles of both the great parties of former times, so far as State rights and the rights of man are concerned. Something of a straddle that, and indicating a capacity of leg on the part of our Republican organization that would make even TAGLIONI blush. A sop or two, or rather a few very dry bones, were thrown to the Americans. The National Administration was disposed of *more majorum.*

The best resolve was the last in the series, in which Mr. SUMNER and General WILSON were mentioned, and their conduct approved. Could that resolve be submitted to every voter in the State, I do not believe it would be objected to by one-fifth of all whose names figure on the voting lists.

There is but one more State Convention to be held, that of the *débris* of the Gardner Americans, which will meet in this city a week hence. Some efforts have been made to have its meeting postponed for a month, but how they are to succeed I cannot say. As most of the Americans of last year have gone over to the support of BANKS or of BEACH, there cannot be above ten or twelve thousand of them left, if so many as even the smaller number, though some put them high as 15,000.

The Congressional District Conventions will soon be called by both leading parties, and in some districts there will be American Conventions. The Republican candidates will, I think, be as follows: No. 1, Mr. Buffinton; No. 2, Mr. Elliot; No. 3, Mr. C. F. Adams; No. 4, Mr. Amos A. Lawrence; No. 5, Mr. Burlingame; No. 6, Mr. Alley or Mr. Cobby; No. 7, Mr. Gorrh: No. 8, Mr. Knapp or Mr. Boutwell; No. 9, Eli Thayer; No. 10, Dr. Chaffee; No. 11, Mr. Dawes. The Democrats think they can carry No. 3 against Mr. ADAMS, who, they say, is personally unpopular; but if they should nominate Mr. AUSTIN they may find that there is at least one man in the State who is more unpopular than Mr. ADAMS. Mr. HALLETT, in his speech before the Democratic State Convention, compared Massachusetts to Sodom, and I suppose Mr. AUSTIN, who is rabidly desirous of representing one of our districts, thinks himself peculiarly well qualified to be the member from Sodom. It is not often that men judge so justly of themselves, and of their qualifications.

We are having very hot weather, which is completing the crops, particularly that of corn. The rain of last Saturday was tremendous, and must have done considerable damage. But, on the whole, I should say we have had a good season, and ought to be a great deal more thankful than we shall be.

THYME.

The hearing which occurred a few weeks ago, before the Supreme Court of Vermont, on the appeal of the newly-appointed Trustees of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad for possession of the road, which was resisted by the old Board of Trustees, has been decided by the Court in favor of the latter, on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law under which the former Board claimed possession. Some further legislative action will be sought at the next session of the Legislature of Vermont.

The Tehuantepec Transit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper of Tuesday contains a letter on this subject from Dr. SOUNTAG, to which attention is called in an editorial article which comments unfavorably on the route. As, within a week or two past, other notices in the same spirit have appeared in various prints, the coincidence indicates a purpose somewhere to produce unfavorable impressions, and with this motive apparent, the statements should be looked at suspiciously.

This letter of Dr. SOUNTAG, dated "City of Mexico, 12th July, 1858," is addressed to the "Agent of the Tehuantepec Company at Minatitlan," and states that "Having heard from the engineers having charge of surveying the country lying between the Coatzacoalcas, Jaltepec and Jumuapa Rivers," he gives, according to his promise, what he thinks is a correct idea of the practicability and cost of a wagon-road through that section of the Isthmus.

Now, from this it seems that Dr. SOUNTAG did not survey, examine or even visit the country, but, depending on the representations of some third party, from these elaborates his detailed estimater.

It appears, further, from his letter, that some time previously he had been applied to and had promised some person, whom he called the "Agent, &c.," to make such statement and estimate, but that his promise was made contingent on information to be thereafter received from a person called the "engineer, &c.," as above. It is evident from this that the person called the "agent, &c.," by Dr. SOUNTAG, was willing to take any adverse opinion even immediately, but that Dr. SOUNTAG desired to wait for the report of the "engineer, &c.," before giving it. Now, be it observed that, according to the best information of anybody in this City, interested in the route, there was no person recognized as "agent of the Tehauntepec Company at Minatitlan," who, at or about the time of the date of Dr. SOUNTAG's letter, may have had authority to call for any such report from Dr. SOUNTAG, to pay for it, or to publish it; nor was there any person appointed or known as the "engineer charged with surveying the country lying between Coatzacoalcos, Jaltepec and Jumuapa Rivers:" so that the Doctor's estimate, made without examination of the country, was founded on unrecognized data of an unknown "engineer," and was called for and addressed to an "agent" whom no body knows.

It would not, therefore, be worth the while to refute his estimate. The circumstances under which it was made are sufficient to stamp it as unreliable, and that it is published with a malign motive.

The engineers of Major BARNARD's large and competent party, with ample means at command, made this estimate for the wheel-road, and named $131,000 as the amount, and since that time a road has been partially built which has progressed so far as to be passed over by a wagon. This is of course available now, and the cost will be saved in completing the projected road.

At the very time of the date of Dr. SOUNTAG's letter from the City of Mexico, the President of the Company was in this City, with other friends of the enterprise, and from here appointed their engineers, and organized and dispatched a large party of engineers, mechanics and laborers, with provisions and materials to finish the road already begun, and in all ways to prepare for the transit of passengers and mails. The fine steamer *Quaker City* was also purchased, and has since been fitted up admirably, and may be seen at the foot of Spring-street, North River. An iron river steamer was contracted for, and may now be seen nearly complete, at the Neptune Works. A contract for transportation from Ventosa to San Francisco has been made with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. A contract for 30 coaches has been made in Concord, N. H., and some of these are delivered, and the building of others is in progress, so that all will be on hand in time. From New-Orleans horses and mules, with other materials, have been dispatched already, and also five cargoes of timber for bridges and other constructions, with the men to erect them. A small river steamer, drawing two feet water, the *Poydras*, was also dispatched from New-Orleans but foundered by the way, (no great loss by-the-by, being of small value, covered by insurance, and having no materials on board or persons other than those belonging to the boat, all of whom escaped,) and her place was at once supplied by another, an iron steamboat, now on her way out from New-Orleans.

All these facts are worth ten thousand of such slurs and surmises as the public ear has been filled with for the last few weeks, though backed by plausible reports like those of Dr. SOUNTAG; and they indicate that the projectors intend, at least, to do all that is expected of them, and that they are confident. As they have invested their means and their time, it is fair to presume that they will not ignorantly or recklessly squander either.

A few words here on the general case may not be inappropriate. To such as have no direct concern in any of these routes—the great public, whose interest is simply the country's interest—that route should be most kindly regarded which will best subserve the general weal. If, as in the case of Tehuantepec in comparison with all other routes, a distance in miles be saved counting by the thousand, thereby bringing so much nearer the extreme parts of our undivided country; and if, at the same time, this route be so situated as to be easily defensible in time of war, when all others are commanded by our antagonists, then should the great public and the Press, its mouth-piece and representative, incline most favorably towards Tehuantepec, for a glance at the map is sufficient to demonstrate the affirmative of both these positions in its favor. And even if there be difficulties (as there have been in all other routes) which the pioneers of this enterprise (like those who have successfully opened the others) are striving to overcome and are determined to overcome, the public and the Press, who can lose nothing, but gain much, from their exertion, should not discourage them to favor others who profess no object of public benefit; but, from selfishness or malice alone, are exerting themselves to their utmost for injury. S.

SLAVERY DISCUSSION.

The Brownlow and Pryne Debate at Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* publishes full reports of the Slavery Discussion in progress in that city, between Parson BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, and the Rev. ABRAM PRYNE, editor of the *Central Reformer*, in this State. The parties to the controversy are described as follows;

"Parson BROWNLOW is rather a peculiar-looking person. He is tall, and apparently about fifty years of age. His features are coarse, and he is of a sallow complexion, and his whole countenance indicates that he has suffered much from severe mental labor and ill health. We believe that he has never touched tobacco, in any shape, never tasted ardent spirits, nor been in a theatre or circus in his lifetime. We confess that our previous notions of him did not correspond with what we saw of him on the platform. He was dressed in a black suit, and, as he sat in a chair, with his hand pressed to his forehead, to our mind, he did not in the least realize our conception of the celebrated Tennessee Parson.

Mr. PRYNE is short-built, but well proportioned. He has black hair and whiskers. His forehead is prominent, and his whole make-up is more that of a man of the world than a minister. He was also dressed in black. His elocution is earnest and forcible, and his gesticulation admirable. He is a married man, and the head of a family. He is in his thirty-sixth year."

The challenge was made by Mr. PRYNE, in his *Reformer*, of March 10, 1858, who referred Mr. BROWNLOW to a number of prominent Abolitionists for character. Mr. BROWNLOW subsequently addressed the editor of the *Reformer*, asking him, before he could be able to accept the challenge, "what church are you connected with? Next, are you a white man, or a gentleman of color?" To this a satisfactory answer was received on the 15th of May, after which and through the medium of a lengthy correspondence, the terms and place of the discussion was agreed upon. Mr. BROWNLOW was to open the debate, the speeches being limited to an hour each. The debates are to be published in book form, under one cover; the question is: "Ought American Slavery to be Perpetuated?"

The debate was opened on Tuesday evening by Mr. BROWNLOW; but he was suffering from bronchitis, and wrote what he had to say. His manuscript was read by Gen. SMALL. The following is the pith of his opening remarks:

"'Ought American Slavery to be perpetuated?' This question I will affirm, when, in the course of this controversy, I reach it. For the present, I have only to say that the institution of Slavery was established for that class of the human family who had not the capacity to provide for their wants, and of this class are the entire African race—a class that existed in the days of Moses—has existed ever since, and will continue to exist as long as man is clothed with the infirmities of mortality. The decree has gone forth, that fully two-thirds of the colored race of man shall work for the rest in the capacity of bond or hired servants. It is a decree that pervades the dominions of civilization, not as the edict of duty, but of fallen humanity; and to meliorate the sufferings of the dependent, by affording them a competency during sickness and aged infirmity, bondage was instituted by Moses, under the inspiration of God. This form of Slavery, then, is in perfect accordance with the will of God, and I shall be able to show that 'American Slavery' does not differ in form and principles from that of the chosen people of God."

Mr. BROWNLOW then referred to the particulars of a movement in the Canadian Parliament, looking to the removal from that Province of all free negroes and fugitive slaves who, as alleged, have proven positive nuisances. GERRIT SMITH has become disgusted with the recipients of his bounty. He published, in the New-York *Tribune*, that "the colored people are generally idle, worthless and vicious," and that his "expectations of their reformation have in no degree been realized." He asserts that half of those to whom he "gave farms have sold their lands, or have been so worthless as to allow them to be sold for taxes." An article was then read from the Cincinnati *Enquirer* for July, 1857, in which the idea is dwelt upon, as exemplified in some of the counties of Ohio: "There is no better mode of curing a neighborhood of abolitionism than by inflicting on them a colony of free negroes." Several articles were quoted from the New-York TIMES, speaking very highly of the character of the free negroes at the South.

Mr. PRYNE, whose voice and manner indicated that his whole soul was in the discussion, stepped forward, at the conclusion of Mr. BROWNLOW's remarks, and was received with prolonged and cordial applause. He said:

This question, whether or not American Slavery should be perpetuated, is up—up in spite of all the efforts of priest and politician to bid it "down." Like the ghost of Banquo, it will not "down" at such bidding, and I am here to meet it, to question it,

"Though hell itself gape,
And bid me hold my peace."

I am to maintain, gentlemen, not that American Slavery ought to be limited, restricted, modified, circumscribed, but that it ought to relax its ruffian grasp from the throat of every man, woman and child on this Continent, *and die.* I am not here to identify myself with schemes for its amelioration, its limitation, its restriction; but, in my theory, its all-comprehensive right is the right to a grave so deep that it shall never have a resurrection. [Applause.]

And now, gentlemen, I am happy to be able to start the first proposition of my argument against American Slavery on common ground—ground in which my opponent and myself agree. I should have made an argument here (had it not been rendered entirely unnecessary) to prove that American Slavery ought to be abolished, because the Slave trade, in which it commenced and from which it draws its life, is, "Before all Israel and the Sun," a villainous piracy. Having had them most fully admitted and argued by my opponent, I need offer no argument to prove the premises, but only lead you to the legitimate, inevitable conclusion from the premises that he himself has furnished me. If the Slave-trade was piracy at the beginning—if it was villainous in its inception and carrying out—then, as it and American Slavery draw their first breath simultaneously, and as American Slavery never could have had an existence without the Slave-trade, and has drawn from that trade the new blood which it has covered the soil of our own land, I have only to take the premises of my opponent to a conclusion which no man can dodge—that that which necessarily and legitimately grew out of what he joins with JOHN WESLEY in denouncing as "the sum of all villainies," is itself also villainous. [Applause.] Slavery and the Slave-trade rise or fall together. The trade was the grand trunk artery of the whole system in its beginning, and will be in the continuance of its existence. I am astonished that a mind so logical as that of my opponent did not strike deeper, and defend the trade on the only premises upon which Slavery can plant its foot outside the infernal regions. [Loud applause.]

And now I am about to take a bold position—one that will startle Free Soilers and Republicans—one for which I stand here to-night alone responsible. I proclaim the doctrine that, according to all just notions of human law, there never was and never can be a Slave legally held on the American Continent. [Loud applause.] As my opponent tells me that he is a friend of law and order, that he is a friend of constitutions and government, that he is no enemy of the laws of the land—when I shall have proved to you as I will, that American Slavery, from beginning to end, is a system of lawlessness, then I shall have him on my side, for he is pledged to the support of law and order.

I will not stop now to quote the authorities on that point, of which I have a multitude. I will give you only one. In the debate in the United States Senate on the Fugitive Slave bill, Senator MASON, of Virginia, arguing against a jury trial, said: "If you allow a jury trial, the jury will have the right to go into questions of law and fact, and a Northern jury will inquire for the statute under which a slave is held; *and,*" added he, "*so far as I know, no such statute can be found in any of the Southern States.*" The Southern doctrine all through is, that Slavery is a natural condition—a creature of natural laws—that your tenure to your slave is the same as to your horse,—because you can catch him; that you hold him by virtue of conquest alone; that you drive him into your field as you drive your ox,—because you have broken him and can manage him. The Legislature has given you no promise to put him in your hands or to make him work. The Legislature never stands behind him driving him up to his work. It has only stood by and enabled you to lay your hands upon him and make him a slave, never enacting a law giving you the legal right to do it, but lately allowing you to catch him if you can. So that, gentlemen, American Slavery has not, for its support, even that shabby notion of law that we call legislation. No legislature has yet dared to defy Heaven by passing an act to condemn a freeman to Slavery.

But, even if it had, it would not help the case. For let me tell you that everything cannot be framed into law. Law has a character of its own. Certain elements enter into it, and whatever enactments lack these elements are no laws at all. They are not bad law, but they are no law—are null and void, and are oftentimes conspiracies against law. An enactment, to have the authority and force of law, must be founded in justice and reason—must draw its life-principles from the government of God—must grow out of the nature of man—must bear relation to the Divine government, and come into harmony with it. The mere votes of a legislature can no more make a law than they can make a God, unless those votes are cast for the development, and manifestation, and revelation of a law that God Almighty wove into the structure of the universe at the beginning.

Suppose, gentlemen, (this is an abstract argument, but you will see the sweep of it in a moment,)—suppose, if you please, that a company of ten thousand natural philosophers should get together and undertake to legislate that water should cease to run down-hill, and hereafter shall run up-hill: suppose they should solemnly vote that that should be a law of nature—that the brooks should turn round—that the streams should run up toward their fountain—would the streams obey them? or would they laugh on in their course and disregard them?

Suppose all the mathematicians in the world should gather themselves together, and enact, as a law of mathematics, that instead of twice two making just four, it should make just four and a half—would that make it a law? would that make it a rule in mathematics? Every boy that counts his own fingers would tell you when the matter was proposed to him, "Let all the mathematicians in God's world declare that this is law, I have only to count my fingers to prove that it is not true, and does not govern the case, and therefore cannot be law." Now for the application: God inscribed upon man's fore-front the law of self-ownership as clearly and distinctly as he revealed the fact that twice two makes four. [Loud applause.] He gave each man two hands and one head; and if all the legislatures to be gathered together on earth, should legislate that a man should own two dozen hands and one dozen heads, the law of God stands forever revealed against them; and instead of such an enactment being law, it is a villanous legislative conspiracy against law, and deserves no other name. [Applause.] So that, were you able, even, to find enactments in favor of the institution of American Slavery—were you able to find enactments in favor of murder, of robbery, of adultery, of any crime that I could name—you would not feel bound to bow down to these crimes, because of these enactments, but would say that you had come into a land of legislative criminals, and that what they enacted was not law, but multiform crime, stealing the sacred garb of law, under which to hide its villainy. * * *

The last half, nearly, of my friend's speech was taken up with abusing—no, I will not use that word—with saying hard things of Northern men and Northern society. It is unfortunate that in some of these hard things I shall be compelled to partly join with him. Of the scorn and indignation which he projects at New England slaveholders and slave owners, and New-York slaveholders and slave traders, I take, so far as I am concerned for those States, my full share. But, if New-England was hypocritical in buying slaves and working slaves—if New-York is to be shamed at and scorned for having been a slave-dealing and a slaveholding State a hundred years ago, what is to be said of Tennessee, that continues the practice in the noon of the nineteenth century. [Laughter and applause.] If New-England and New-York were hypocritical in stealing men from Africa to make them slaves, and selling them at the South, what has become of the old adage, that the "partaker is as bad as the thief." [Laughter.] The man who buys stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, lacking the enterprise and courage to steal them himself, gets them into his hands in a lazier but not a nobler way. [Applause and laughter.]

If Northern men have bowed in base and toadying subserviency to the spirit of villainous politics, the reason is to be found in the fact that the National Capitol is on slaveholding territory; and the vilest slaveholding spirit, demoralizing as it is, and whatever it touches, has oftentimes overborne the bulwarks of Northern virtue. I shall charge the delinquencies of Northern men upon the seductions of American Slavery as presented by the South; so,

"Lay on Macduff,
And—"

I will not complete the sentence. [Laughter and applause.]

By every argument which proves that Northern men have bowed in cringing subserviency to American Slavery, you prove that Slavery is the spirit of ruffian tyranny, and holds such sway, even with its instrumentalities, as to destroy the virtue of such Northern men as comes under its power. If Northern men have ever been sneaks, Slavery has made them so. [Applause.] If Northern men have shown themselves lacking in virtue when they got to Congress, it was after they had been subjected to the corrupt influences with which they are surrounded by the South.

My friend tells us—of course it is of no account to the argument—that some Northern Abolitionists are so mean that they would steal the pewter ornament off the cane-head of the slave. Let me retort that the law of the South is so tyrannical that it permits the slaveholder to steal the slave, cane and all. [Applause.]

Mr. PRYNE then concluded his remarks by thanking the audience for their attention, and expressing the hope that on the remaining nights of the debate there would be a full and fair representation in attendance of the men of heart and women of soul of the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. PRYNE retired from the platform amid thunders of applause.

Personal.

Mr. H. M. Paine, of "Water-Gas" celebrity, has invented a new motive power as a substitute for steam, which he styles Hygro-Caloric. The *American Railroad Journal* says of his engines: "There has been no difficulty in maintaining upon them all a pressure of 50 pounds per square inch, under a temperature of 350° (F.) in the heater—the cylinder never ranging above 200°."

Judge W. Boardman, of New-Haven, has been presented a handsome silver service by the New-Haven Gas Company, as a token of regard for his exertions in their behalf. The presentation was made by Professor B. Silliman, Jr. The value of the set is $500.

Mayor Smith, of New-Orleans, has received a handsome specimen of the Atlantic Cable, mounted in silver, from a friend in t is City, accompanied by a complimentary letter.

History of a Savannah Slaver—Cruise of the Brig Rawlins—Singular Developments—The King of the Gamblers.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "King of the Gamblers" in this place has gone to England, 'tis said to bet "his pile" upon Mr. TENBROECK's horses. There are two tolerably good and comfortable hotels here. The one at which your correspondent "holds out," the Pulaski, is said to be the best. It is about on a par with the second-rate houses in New-York. The proprietors are economical men. They extinguish the gas lights in the reading and sitting-rooms about 9 o'clock in the evening, and "shut down" the lights in the main hall and entry to *just* the point that a man may with difficulty distinguish between a white man and a negro. *Economy, you know, is wealth.*

The cargo of the slaver *E. A. Rawlins* was sold at auction, a few days since, in order to make room for fresh supplies, as these had been on board over a year. The vessel appeared to be one well fitted for her business; a long, sharp, clipper-looking bark. She is now undergoing repairs, preparatory to another trip to the coast of Africa.

She has made two trips to the coast of Africa after slaves, and each time came back without them, it seems through treachery or unfaithfulness on the part of the Captains.

The first trip she cleared from the port of Madeira. After the lapse of a few months she made her appearance in New-Orleans, and, 'tis said, made a failure, the *Captain* having made love to the funds on board. She remained in New-Orleans some months, then cleared for the Island of Saint Thomas, on the coast of Africa, with the "outfit" of a slaver, *ostensibly* on a trading voyage.

On this trip she was commanded by a *new* Captain, having for *supercargo* a man from this city, formerly an officer in the United States Navy, (which he left to enter the Texas Navy.)

After an absence of nearly five months, the *Rawlins* appeared in this harbor without the Captain who commanded her when she left New Orleans, and under the command of P——. The vessel had no papers nor clearance from any port. Captain P.'s "story" is, that the regular Captain (while in St. Thomas) endeavored to play false to the owners, by selling, not only the slave cargo, but the vessel also, and to pocket the spoils. That he succeeded in disposing of a *portion* of the supplies, and upon P.'s expostulating with him upon his course, he endeavored to produce the arrest of P. and the seizure of the ship by the Portuguese authorities. That an armed force was sent to arrest him, while ashore, which he kept at "bay" with a *bowie knife*, until he could make good his retreat to the ship, whereupon he immediately hoisted sail, leaving the Captain and a boat's crew on shore together with all the ship's papers. He had thirty-six days' passage to this port; saw not a single sail: no men-of-war; ran within sight of Cape Sable, and could have taken away a cargo of *live niggers* if he had so desired, but that his only wish was to save the vessel for the owners.

When it was known that the *Rawlins* had actually anchored at Tybee bar, all kinds of rumors were at once put in circulation. One report was, that she had *actually* landed her cargo of Africans. Another, that she had 500 on board, &c. The owners were in high glee. They immediately went down in a small steamer, duly "armed with sundry baskets of Champagne, bottles of brandy," and quantities of ice, intending to have a grand "jollification" over their good luck. "When, lo!" they found that they were "sold." The ship had come back *empty*, and the self-made Captain had come *ahead* of them, (to the city,) bringing with him a "*heavy bag*." Back the *owners* posted, and found Captain P., who gave them the story as I have narrated above.

They were furiously mad, and cursed him for a *fool*, in not having crossed over to the coast of Africa and taken on board a cargo of slaves, as they had some 700 awaiting the ship; and their curses knew no bounds when they learned that he saw *no men-of-war* of any nation, and could have taken off the slaves had he possessed the *nerve* to have gone after them.

The owners have discharged Captain P., and will doubtless send out some one better fitted for the duties of a Slave Captain than he is. They allege, too, that Captain P. took good care of *No.* 1, and "bagged" pretty "freely" all that he could lay his hands on, forgetting that there should be "*honor* among thieves."

On board the *Rawlins* is a tall, wiry-looking fellow, with a "huge" steeple-crowned hat, having an immense broad brim. This genius is called GILBERT. *He says* that he merely went to the Coast of Africa as a "*passenger*," but he forgets to tell that he is chief clerk to one of the largest negro traders in the city of New-Orleans, named JOHNSON. This Mr. GILBERT is here still, awaiting the fitting out of the ship, when he will no doubt take another trip to Africa for the benefit of his health, and to look into the "*anatomy* of the black race."

It is pretty well understood here that P. has made a "good thing" of it, while his owners are left to suck their fingers and to bear the loss. One of the owners of the *E. A. Rawlins* swears that he will carry on the Slave-trade openly, and he does not deny the object for which the *Rawlins* was sent to Africa. This gentleman is a son of Mr. G. B. L., who formerly resided in your City and was President of a Bank. He is considered a "fast young man." There are associated with him in this business two or three negro traders of this place, and several other parties. One of them, 'tis said, is the keeper of a kind of banking-house, (as he calls it.) L. says that P. has made a considerable amount of money out of him and the other owners. P. keeps "mum."

I presume that the *Rawlins* will be off again as soon as she can refit, and manage a small matter with "Uncle Sam" about a *new* set of papers, which is now endeavoring to be done.

I may add that L., the prominent man in the matter, is the son-in-law of the United States District Judge of this District, who resides in this city. Intelligence has just reached us that a slaver, the *Echo*, has been captured by the United States brig *Dolphin* and sent into Charleston, having on board 350 negroes. This has caused some excitement here. The *Dolphin* is commanded by Lieut. JOHN N. MAFFIT, United States Navy.

The city is entirely healthy. I have never seen a cleaner city in the course of my travels. It is studded throughout with thick shade trees, which is cooling in a hot Summer's day, and gives to the town a countrified appearance.

I will write you again as I proceed into the interior, should you find this letter of sufficient interest to publish it. Adieu.

TRAVELER.

The Bank Mob at Davenport, Iowa—A Correction.

DAVENPORT, Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the TIMES of the 24th inst. there is an article headed "Bank Mob at Davenport, Iowa," based upon statements in the *State Democrat* and *Rock Islander*, conveying a totally false impression of the facts in the case. There was a large meeting, consisting principally of the German portion of the population, which on Wednesday proceeded to Mr. Cook's house, *not with any riotous intention*, but for the purpose of obtaining from Mr. COOK some pledge for the immediate redemption of the Florence money, put in circulation by COOK & SARGENT. Mrs. COOK was seriously injured by a stone thrown by some ruffian in the crowd, but no violence was intended by the mass of the people, and the whole damage to the building was the breakage of a few panes of glass. Of this violence there was a general disapproval by the great majority of those who participated in the demonstration.

The banking-house of COOK & SARGENT was not assailed at all, and the military were not called out until after the demonstration at Mr. COOK'S house, and even then did not parade in the street, but simply remained in the Armory, awaiting orders.

Messrs. COOK & SARGENT, through Judge GRANT, redeemed all the money presented on Thursday and Friday, which Judge G. was satisfied was actually held by laborers, and the result was, that whilst the amount held by the laboring classes was estimated at $1,500, they redeemed between $4,000 and $5,000.

There are no banks in Iowa, and, until the last session of the Legislature, no law existed for their creation. The currency has been almost entirely composed of bills of the Wisconsin and Illinois banks, bills issued by BURROWS & PRETTYMAN, and the issues of the Bank of Florence, understood to be owned by Messrs. COOK & SARGENT. Specie is an article *heard of*, but not much seen, its place having been supplied by shin-plasters, such as we saw in New-York in 1837, of denominations from five to fifty cents. Since the excitement on the currency question, these have been almost entirely withdrawn.

I have been informed on good authority that a day or two previous to the meeting on the subject of the currency, COOK & SARGENT had prepared an advertisement, offering to redeem their Florence issue, but were deterred from publishing it in consequence of information received that such a meeting was about to be held, to take action both on the Florence, and Burrows and Prettyman issue. The course since pursued towards them has very naturally excited their indignation, and induced them to stand, in a measure, upon their *legal rights*—the Florence currency not being properly redeemable here, and having been issued by them at the outset upon the solicitation of a large and influential portion of the business community. It is now, and has been, taken during the excitement, by many merchants who consider that the responsibility of a number of gentlemen whose interests have been identified with this city from its commencement, and whose property here is far beyond all their liabilities, is infinitely preferable to bank bills of other States, which at any moment may be discredited in general circulation.

Steps are now being taken to establish a branch of the State Bank of Iowa in this city, and as soon as that is done, or probably sooner, the whole of the Florence circulation will be withdrawn. COOK & SARGENT are now prepared to withdraw it, but are advised by many of their friends to continue it in circulation until the new Bank is established. The business community of New-York need not be alarmed lest there should be a probable prospect that their debtors here will be unable to remit to them for want of a proper currency.

W.

A Long-Concealed Murder Brought to Light.

From the Detroit Free Press, 5th.

We gave an account several months since of the discovery of the remains of a human being in the woods some fifteen miles from this city, in the township of Taylor. The remains consisted of bones which had been exposed to the weather for such a length of time that they were entirely devoid of flesh. These, together with fragments of clothing, were collected and preserved. The search being continued, a valise was also found, which, upon investigation, revealed a number of articles, among others quite a stock of letters, which were published in the *Free Press*, with a view to ascertaining, if possible, the identity of the man. So far from supposing that the case involved any mystery, it was merely thought that the person, whoever he was, had wandered off in a fit of insanity and died in the woods. Facts developed themselves differently, however. But a short time elapsed before we received letters from friends and relatives of the unfortunate man, giving a statement which set the matter in a new light, and demanded attention at once. By these accounts it was ascertained that the remains were, beyond a doubt, those of a Mr. JOHN HICKEY, a railroad freight conductor, recently, at the time of his death, from Union Point, Georgia. The circumstances, as given us by his relatives, residing at Milford, Conn., were as follows:

HICKEY left Connecticut in July, 1857, in company with an Irishman named JOHN KENNEDY, intending to go to Chicago. He took with him about $1,500 in gold, the result of his savings at the South. KENNEDY had no money, and HICKEY paid his fare for him. Nothing more was heard from them until the following October, when HICKEY's relatives received a letter from KENNEDY, stating that he had returned to New-York, and that HICKEY had gone to Ireland. He inclosed the key to HICKEY's trunk, and stated that when they got to Detroit, HICKEY changed his mind and concluded to go to England, leaving his trunk and other personal property in his hands, to be returned to his relatives.

The absurdity of these statements at once aroused suspicion, but as HICKEY's relatives and friends were of the poorer class of people, no steps were taken to arrest KENNEDY. The discovery of the remains and the publication of the letters in the *Free Press*, which were signed by the persons from whom we received communications, disclosed the facts, revealing to us the existence of an enormous crime, and of the friends of the murdered man the locality and the perpetrator of the murder. The latter was known to be in Charleston, S. C., at the time of these developments, doing nothing and sporting plenty of money. He had written from that place a second letter, reiterating his former statements, and rendering suspicion stronger by the anxiety he manifested to cover up crime. As the matter was one of the greatest importance, the letters were at once placed in the hands of Messrs. TUTTLE and CHAMP, private detectives of this city, and it was left for them to prosecute. Communication was established with the Police of Charleston, S. C., with directions to arrest KENNEDY. Several weeks had elapsed, however, and in the meantime the *Free Press* had found its way there, and KENNEDY had become informed of the dicovery of his crime. The Mayor of Charleston wrote to this city that KENNEDY had decamped a few days previous to the receipt by him of directions for his arrest. He was lost sight of here. A few days afterwards word came from Milford that KENNEDY had arrived in New-York City, and was staying there with relatives. Officer CHAMP at once started for New-York, and with the aid of Ex-Chief MATSELL's Independent Police Agency, after several days' search, found that the murderer was again out of reach, having gone West after a stay of a day or two in New-York.

Mr. MATSELL at one established a system of espionage which was calculated to entrap him if he ventured to return or communicate with his friends in that city, and Officer CHAMP returned. The private police agencies in all the principal cities in the Union, from Boston to New-Orleans, were notified of the case, and placed on their guard. These extended efforts soon produced a further development, through the agency of Messrs. C. B. BRADLEY & Co.'s detective police agency in Chicago. These energetic detectives succeeded in tracing the murderer to Joliet, Ill., and sent an officer down to apprehend him. Again the agent of justice was too late, and the mortifying intelligence was returned that KENNEDY had received a letter three days before from friends at Charleston, S. C., warning him of his danger. He at once took to flight, and has not since been heard from. This occurred in June last.

We have here a case which does not often occur. A man is murdered, robbed and left in the woods, in the midst of a swamp. The murder remains a secret for nearly a year, and is finally revealed by a dog which brings the skull of the murdered man to his master, having gnawed it for his supper. The letters found reveal the name of the murdered man and the murderer, after the silence of months had rested upon the terrible deed. The murderer is tracked from one extremity of the Union to the other, three times escapes as if by the interposition of a supernatural aid, and still remains at libery. The proofs that can be brought against him are overwhelming, and would result in his conviction if he could be found. The facts until now have been confined to those first cognizant of them, but, so long a time having elapsed, the propriety of making them public is no longer doubtful. The murderer is thought to be somewhere in the North, probably in Illinois or some other Western State. Publicity through the medium of the press may reveal his whereabouts, which seems unlikely to be found in any other manner. Those of our brethren in the profession who will inquire for the whereabouts of JOHN KENNEDY, murderer, will serve the cause of justice, and aid in bringing a villain to punishment. The following is a description of him: Twenty-five years old, stout built, rather bow-legged, about five feet eight inches in height, dark hair and light beard. Two very large upper teeth in the front row will mark him conspicuously.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 9, 1858—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce since noon of yesterday have been as follows:

	Hudson River Boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern Boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	6	17	—	23
Flour, bbls	812	3,451	6,979	11,245
Wheat, bushels	5,300	250	20,000	25,550
Corn, bushels	51,045	—	3,000	54,045
Oats, bushels	11,000	—	—	11,000
Provisions, pkgs	—	383	—	383
Whisky, bbls	299	48	—	347

ASHES—Are quiet, yet steady at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Prime American Yellow at 33½c.@34½c., cash, ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 250 bags Java, at 15c.; 250 Laguayra, on private terms; 1,500 Rio, at 9¾c.@11¼c.; and 125 St. Domingo, at 9¾c., ⅌ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—The demand is generally moderate, and prices favor buyers. New Sheathing, 25½c.; Yellow do., 21c.@21½c.; Old do., 19c.@21c.; American Ingot, 21½c.@22c.; Bolts, 30c.; Brazier's, 31c., ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been made, to-day, of 1,600 bales, at very full prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10¾	10⅞	11
Middling	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13¾
Middling Fair	13⅞	13¾	13¾	14
Fair	14	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 47c.@50c. for Western, and 44c.@46c. for Southern, ⅌ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—No. 1 Canton, 40 packs, $1 70 @$1 75, ⅌ box.

FISH—The leading kinds are in fair request at our revised quotations: Dry Cod, $3 25@$3 87½, ⅌ cwt.; Pickled Cod, $3@$3 12½ ⅌ bbl.; No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel, large size, $15 25@$15 50 No. 2 large, $12 50@$13; do., small size and medium, $9 75 @$10 50; No. 3, large size, $8 75@$9, ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 75@$3 25, ⅌ bbl; Smoked Herring, 35c. @40c. for scaled, and 14c.@16c. for No. 1, ⅌ box; Pickled Salmon, $29@$32 ⅌ tc., and $22@$24 50 ⅌ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is generally heavy for State and Western Flour. The demand is moderate, and most holders appear to be anxious to sell. The tendency of prices is, in the main, favorable to buyers. Standard State brands are very scarce and wanted at somewhat firmer rates. Sales 9,400 bbls.

Unsound State, ⅌ bbl.	$3 55	@$3 85
Rejected State	3 75	@ 4 60
Standard Superfine State	5 00	@— —
Standard Extra State (nominally)	5 40	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Fancy Ohio	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 50	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 70	@ 5 80
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 8 50

Canadian continues scarce and quiet, at from $5 50@$6 50 for low to choice extra, ⅌ bbl. Southern continues depressed and unsettled; sales 1,300 bbls., at $4 50@$5 30 for rejected brands; $5 35@$5 60 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 65@$8 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand, at $3 35 @$4 25 for fine to superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 70@$4 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales, by auction, 1,700 boxes Menton Lemons at $2 35@$3 90, cash, ⅌ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately inquired for, at, however, languid prices. Sales 26,500 bushels, including ordinary white Michigan at $1 23; prime new white Ohio at $1 35; fair Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 03; damaged Chicago Spring at 90c.@95c.; fair to prime white Southern at $1 37½@$1 47½; Mixed do. at $1 25; and fair red do. at $1 21@$1 23 ⅌ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining; sales 50,000 bushels at 65c.@67c. for unsound mixed Western; 70c.@73c. for good to prime do. do.; 80c. for mixed (nearly pure white) Southern; 80c.@82c. for white Southern; and 91c.@92c. for yellow do., ⅌ bushel. Oats are heavy and prices tend downward; Western, 47c.@50c.; State, 44½c.@47½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 41c.@44c.; Southern, 32c.@40c. ⅌ bushel. Rye and Barley are unaltered. A sale of 5,000 bushels Barley Malt was reported on private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $17 45@$17 60, chiefly at $17 50, for Mess, $19 25@$19 50 for Clear, and $15 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are plenty and depressed, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6½c.@6⅝c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues in light supply and request at previous figures, 9½c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Lard is in fair demand and is firm; 325 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11½c.@11⅝c. for ordinary to prime, ⅌ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand, at steady rates; sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15 @$15 50 for extra do., $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. A sale of new Chicago Beef Hams was reported at $25 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in request at 12c @17c. for Ohio; 14c.@20c. for common to good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 3½c.@7½c. for poor to prime, ⅌ lb.

HAY—Sales 1,200 bales at 45c.@50c. ⅌ 100 lbs. In Philadelphia, during the week, the receipts and sales of Hay were light, including Loose Hay at 55c.@75c., and Baled do. at 50c.@60c. ⅌ 100 lbs. In Charleston a limited business was transacted in Hay at 70c. ⅌ 100 lbs. In Savannah, Northern Hay was plenty and quiet at 65c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues inactive, and prices are nominal, including American at $105@$125 for undressed, and $180@$195 for dressed ⅌ ton. In Boston, since Friday last, sales of 100 bales Jute were made on p. t., and 5 tons Russian Outshot, at $185 ⅌ ton, 6 months. In St. Louis, during the three business days ending Sept. 4, the receipts of Hemp were light; the sales reached 546 bales undressed, at from $66@$95 ⅌ ton, indicating a decline of $5 ⅌ ton from previous quotations.

HOPS—The nominal quotations are 16c.@20c. for new; 7c.@11c. for last year's, and 3c.@6c. for preceding year's growth, ⅌ lb.; but we have not heard of any very important movements.

IRON—Continues in moderate demand at our quotations; Scotch Pig, $22 50@$23 50; English Bar, $46@$46 50 for common, and $55@$57 for refined, ⅌ ton, usual terms; Sheet at 3c @4½c.; for English, 12c.@13c. for first quality Russia, ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 20 ⅌ thousand.

LEAD—Is in request at our quotations: Foreign Pig at $5 62½@$6; American Pig at $5 87½@$6, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Bar 6¾c., and Pipe and Sheet at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—Sole in fair demand at former rates. French Calf Skins are salable and buoyant, including 34 lbs. at 95c.@$1; 35 lbs. 90c.@95c.; 40 lbs. 85c.@90c.; 50 lbs. 80c.@82½c.; and 60 to 80 lbs. at 67½c.@77½c. English Salted Sheep Skins are plenty and in request, including Fleshers, at $1 25@$1 50, and Roans and Skivers at $2 75@$3 50 ⅌ dozen.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common, and $1 20 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Trade is inactive—the export inquiry being limited, while for local use only a moderate demand prevails. Stocks are good and prices are less firm. Within a week or so 100,000 feet of clear Pine Lumber have been received direct from Chicago, a new feature in the business. In Chicago, last week, Lumber arrived freely, yet the demand was not brisk, and prices were nominally the same. In Savannah the Lumber mills for a few weeks have been well supplied with orders, and the demand has been steady, but not very heavy, owing to the high price and scarcity of Mill Timber. Ship Stuff, $14@$16; Rough Edge, $12@$14; and for assorted cargoes for West India trade $14@$15 Timber has been in request, and there have been received 500 to 600 pieces of Mill and Shipping by the canal, which sold readily at $8 50@$14—the latter for a superior lot for shipping. The amount of Lumber surveyed at Bangor, Me., from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, was as follows:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Green Pine	10,328,447	10,893,113	9,295,632
Dry Pine	1,162,039	1,225,654	2,310,311
Spruce	8,293,252	8,178,921	7,291,213
Hemlock, &c.	763,193	1,522,065	1,719,598
Total	20,546,831	21,819,753	20,616,754

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices. New-Orleans, 50c.@52c.; Porto Rico, 33c.@41c.; Cuba Muscovado, 29c.@34c.; Clayed Cuba, 26c.@29c., ⅌ gallon, usual terms.

NAILS—Cut, 3½c.; German Wrought, 4½c.; Clinch, 5½c. ⅌ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in light supply and in demand, at $3 75 ⅌ 380 lbs.; 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were sold yesterday at 48c., cash, ⅌ gallon. Tar and Pitch, each, $1 75@$2 ⅌ bbl. Resin is pretty actively inquired for, including Common at $1 75@$1 80 ⅌ 310 lbs.; No. 2, $2@$2 50; No. 1, at $2 75@$4 50; and White and Pale, at $4 75@$7 ⅌ 280 lbs.

OIL CAKE—City thin oblong, $40; Western thin, $35@$35 25 ⅌ ton.

SALT—Is in rather light supply and fair demand, at prices within our range: Liverpool Ground, 65c. @67½c.; Fine, $1 12½@$1 32½ ⅌ sack; Turk's Island, &c., 19c.@20c. ⅌ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Sales in Boston of 300 bags, at 8¼c. ⅌ lb., 6 months.

SEEDS—Clover continues in limited demand, chiefly at 8½c.@9c. ⅌ lb. Flaxseed is very scarce, and nominal in price. Calcutta Linseed has been in good request, and sales have been made in Boston of 9,400 bags, chiefly at $2, cash, ⅌ bushel. Timothy is rather quiet, at from $2 25@$2 62½ ⅌ bushel. In Philadelphia 200 bushels Clover have been sold, at $5 75@$6 25 ⅌ bushel.

SOAP—Sales 100 boxes Castile, to arrive, at 10¾c., and a small lot here at 11¼c. ⅌ lb.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 6¾c., ⅌ lb.

SPELTER—Plates, 6⅛c.@6¼c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Are in limited request at unchanged figures.

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 355 hhds., nearly all Cuba, at 7½c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—The public sale, to-day, attracted a large company, and, with an active competition, nearly all offered found buyers, at uniform prices.

TIN—Is in request at strengthening prices, including Banca, at 28c.@28½c., and Straits at 27¾c.@28¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHALEBONE—Sales here, 4,700 lbs. Northwest Coast, at 90c., cash, ⅌ lb., for export; and in New-Bedford, 4,000 lbs. South Sea on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 800 bbls., in lots, at 24½c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been moderate, and prices have been sustained. The receipts have been less extensive, and receivers have not appeared to be very anxious to realize. The dullness in the dry goods market for woolen fabrics has tended to check the inquiry for Wool, especially from manufacturers. Sales have been reported since our last of 130,900 lbs. domestic, chiefly fleece, at from 35c.@45c.; and 40,000 lbs. do. pulled within a range of from 26c.@38c. ⅌ lb. The available stock of desirable lots of domestic Wool is limited, and such kinds are very stiffly held. The movements in foreign have been unimportant. In Philadelphia, last week, 150,000 lbs. domestic Wool were reported sold at from 26c.@46c. ⅌ lb. The stock there has been much reduced, especially that of low and medium grades, for which higher rates have been claimed. In Baltimore, 15,000 lbs. domestic Wool changed hands at a shade firmer prices. In Boston, sales were reported of 75,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled, with 220 bales Mediterranean at full quotations. In Troy, last week, Wool was more sought after, and sales were reported of 175,000 lbs. at 32c.@45c., chiefly 44c.@45c., ⅌ lb. Stock there about one-third that at the same time last year. Assortment fair. In Buffalo, 5,000 lbs. pulled brought 32c.@37½c. ⅌ lb.

ZINC—Sheet, 8¾c. ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 50 tons dead weight at 8s. The nominal quotations for Breadstuffs were 10½d.@12d. for Flour, and 3d.@4d. for Grain. Cotton was quoted at ⅛d. ⅌ lb. For London, 100 tons Linseed Cake at 15s.; and 250 boxes Cheese at 30s. For Glasgow, 500 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 5¾d. ⅌ bushel. For other ports, no very important movements.

SHIRT STORE

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

WHITE SHIRTS MADE BY HAND, AS CHEAP AS 75 CENTS.

ELEGANT COLORED SHIRTS, OF THE LATEST PATTERNS, AT 75 CENTS.

WHITE SHIRTS WITH LINEN BOSOMS, ARE SOLD AT $1, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

BEST FITTING MARSEILLES, BRILLIANT, WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS, MADE TO ORDER AT SHORTEST NOTICE,

UNDER GARMENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

DOUBLE BREASTED FIRE SHIRTS, WITH COVERED BUTTONS, OF BEST DOUBLE TWILLED MADDER DYED RED FLANNEL, AT $1 50.

SILK, WOOLEN AND COTTON UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, OF ALL SIZES AND TEXTURES, AT NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST.

SILK, WOOLEN, MERINO AND COTTON SOCKS, CHEAPER THAN EVER.

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES. NECK-TIES AND HANDKERCHIEFS, TO SUIT EVERY TASTE AND PURSE.

KNITTED WOOLEN SACKETS, OVERSHIRTS AND OVERALLS, IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.

ALL GOODS SOLD BY THIS CONCERN ARE MADE BY HAND, AND WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION, OR THE MONEY RETURNED.

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES, GO TO NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST., CORNER OF PEARL.

IF YOU WISH TO BE TREATED GENTLEMANLY AND POLITELY, WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT, GO AND EXAMINE THE GOODS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF WEARING CLEAN SHIRTS, NO. 106 CHATHAM-ST., CORNER OF PEARL.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SYLVAN GROVE LODGE, NO. 275, F. AND A. M.—The officers and members are hereby notified to meet at their Masonic rooms corner Centre and Grand sts., on SUNDAY, Sept. 12, at 7½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Theo. Austin, from the Centenary M. E. Church, Brooklyn. The Fraternity are invited. Interment at Amityville L. I. By order ROYAL G. MILLARD, W. M.
A. B. MARTIN, Secretary.

TENT-MEETING, JERSEY CITY.—THE Rev THEODORE L. CUYLER will preach in the Tent, Newark-av., near Jersey av, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Public are invited to attend.

POLITICAL.

TENTH WARD.—THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of this Ward are requested to meet at their rooms No. 274 Grand-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING Sept. 10, at 8 o'clock. DAVID MILLER, President.
J. M. OLESEN, Secretary.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH Ward Republican Association will be held at head quarters, 3d-av., corner 59th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1858, at 8 o'clock.
NICHOLS H. BABCOCK, JR., } Secretaries.
ROBERT H. HILL,

PERSONAL.

MR. NATHANIEL BROWN (OF THE FIRM of Smith, Rudd & Brown in 1836) will please call upon, or send his address to MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 5 College-place, New-York.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE CHARMS.—Having superior facilities for manufacturing, we are prepared to supply all orders, wholesale or retail. A liberal discount allowed to the trade
GRANNIS & CO., No. 533 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT BY THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.
GEORGE F. BRISTOW, Conductor.
REPETITION OF THE MUSICAL PERFORMANCES OF THE GREAT CABLE CELEBRATION, Including the ORIGINAL ODES Written by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, and first sung on that occasion.
GREAT ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS!
The Great Basso, CARL FORMES!!
THE FAMOUS DRUM CORPS OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The following communication has been received by the Harmonic Society:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1858.

To the President and Board of Officers of the New-York Harmonic Society:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned having been exceedingly gratified with your musical performances at the Crystal Palace on the evening of September 1, beg leave to suggest a repetition (with such other pieces as you may determine upon) of the odes and selections sung with so much effect on that occasion. A very large number of our citizens were unable to obtain admission to the official ceremonies at the Palace, and they would, we feel assured, value an opportunity to be present at a repetition of the musical part of the entertainment, which so heartily won the applause and commendation of all who were present on Wednesday last.

DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
PETER COOPER,
JAMES HARPER,
WILSON G. HUNT,
WILLIAM HALL,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
ISAAC O. BARKER,
And others.

In view of the above request, the Harmonic Society announce that they have made arrangements for a GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL For FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, upon which occasion all the music, with numerous additions, of the late Cable Celebration will be given, and the world-renowned basso, CARL FORMES, will sing several of his favorite pieces.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture—"William Tell" ... Rossini
2. Chorus—"Achieved is the Mighty Work" ... Haydn
3. Ode—"The Cable"—(words by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, expressly for the Cable Celebration, to the air of "Star Spangled Banner.")
4. "Porter Song," from opera of "Martha" ... Flotow By CARL FORMES.
5. Ode—"All Hail"—(words by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, expressly for Cable Celebration.)
6. Grand Hallelujah Chorus ... Handel

Between the parts the celebrated Drum Corps of the 71st Regiment (by permission of Col. VOSBURGH) will give "The Drum Polka."

PART II.

1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo," ... Auber
2. Hunting Chorus from "Seasons," ... Haydn
3. Trumpet Song, "Messiah." ... Handel BY CARL FORMES.
4. Chorus, "Awake the Harp," from "Creation." Haydn
5. Duet, "The Lord is a Man of War," from "Israel in Egypt." ... Handel By CARL FORMES AND Mr. NASH.
6. Chorus, "The Heavens are Telling." ... Haydn

Conductor ... GEO. F. BRISTOW.

A GRAND ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS OF FOUR HUNDRED VOICES.

To commence at 8 o'clock. Doors open (6th-av. entrance) at 7 o'clock.

Tickets, 25 cents, for sale at the music stores, at the door upon the evening, and at No. 604 Broadway.

NOTICE.

The public are informed that seats have been placed in the galleries and naves expressly for this occasion.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT.
ADDITIONAL FEATURES! MORE NOVELTY!!
In addition to the performances announced in the programme of the Concert to-night,
A HYMN TO PEACE,
Written expressly for this occasion, by JOHN BROUGHAM, music by CLEMENT WHITE, will be sung by CARL FORMES.
FOUR PIECES BY CARL FORMES.
In this great Popular Musical Festival!!
TICKETS TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SIXTH NIGHT.
Third joint appearance of Senora PEPITA GASSIER and Signor LUIGI STEFANI.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 10.
Verdi's most popular Opera, IL TROVATORE.
The principal characters will be sustained by Senora PEPITA GASSIER, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Signor LUIGI STEFANI, Signor GASSIER and Signor BERNARDI.
Conductors ... { MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.
Stage Manager ... Mr. Dubreuil
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION:
Parquette, Dress Circle and Boxes ... $1 00
Secured Seats, to be paid extra ... 50
Family Circle ... 50
Amphitheatre ... 25
Sale of tickets every day at the Office of the Academy, and at BREUSING'S and HALL'S Music Stores, from 9 till 5 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIRST MATINEE.
Admission to every part of the house ... 50 cents.
No reserved seats.
SATURDAY, Sept. 11, 1853,
Last appearance of Senora PEPITA GASSIER, in Rossini's celebrated comic opera of IL BARBIERE.
On which occasion she will introduce the admirable WALTZ OF VENZANO, composed expressly for herself. The other characters will be supported by SIGNOR LABOCETTA, SIGNOR GASSIER, SIGNOR GASPARONI, and SIGNOR PIERINI.
Conductors ... { MAX MARETZEK, ANGELO TORRIANI.
Stage Manager ... AMATI DUBREUL.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; Opera commences at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Engagement of MISS AGNES ROBERTSON, who will appear in conjunction with Miss ADA CLIFTON, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. GEO. PAUNCEFORT, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. JOHN SLOAN, Mr. WHITING, Mr. GROSVENOR.
TO-NIGHT, (Friday,) Sept. 10, 1858.
JESSIE BROWN; Or, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW, the celebrated Indian Drama.
NEW SCENES, by ISHERWOOD.
NEW APPOINTMENTS.
Engagement of MR. DION BOURCICAULT, Who will appear as the Nena Sahib.
Doors open at 7: to commence at 8 o'clock.
No reserved seats. Tickets, 50 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
NO. 624 BROADWAY.
GREAT COMEDY COMBINATION.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 10,
Will be presented Sheridan's celebrated five-act comedy of THE RIVALS.
Sir Anthony Absolute ... Mr. W. R. Blake
Capt. Absolute ... Mr. Sothern
Sir Lucius O'Trigger ... Mr. Burnett
Bob Acres ... Mr. Jefferson
Mrs Malaprop ... Mrs. Blake
Lydia Languish ... Miss Laura Keene
M'lle. LAMOUREUX, Assisted by Mr. GEO. W. SMITH will execute the POLKA BOHEMIAN.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE,
BROADWAY.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
FRIDAY, Sept. 10, 1858.
BENEFIT OF MR. COLLINS and his last night but one. Mrs. Gore's celebrated comedy of KING O'NEIL; OR, THE BOYS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.
King O'Neil, Mr. Collins. Louis XV., Mr. H. Bland; Count Morens, Mr. M. Smith; Richelieu, Mr. Briggs; Arundel, Mr. Wayne Olwine; Major de Buogh, Mr. Canoli; Countess Dillon, Mrs. Hughes; Marchioness de Clermont, Mrs. A. Parker; Duchess de Marlly, Mrs. M. Smith.
In the course of the evening will sing "Wine Bright Wine," "Boys of the Irish Brigade," "Trust to Luck," "The Widow Machree," &c.
To conclude with a new farce THE IRISH GENIUS, with Mr. Collins in three characters.
TO-MORROW—Last night of Mr. Collins.

MADAME COLSON.
SPECIAL NOTICE
W. E. BURTON has much pleasure in stating that he has made an arrangement with MAURICE STRAKOSCH for the appearance of this famous artiste, under engagement with him,
FOR THREE PERFORMANCES ONLY, at Burton's New Theatre, Broadway.
Madame COLSON, the eminent cantatrice; Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor LABOCETTA, Signor AMODIO, and Mons. JUNCA, first appearance here.
The first performance will take place on TUESDAY. Donizetti's opera of LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO.
Marie ... Madame Colson
Sergeant Sulpicio ... Sig. Amodio
Tonio ... Sig. Labocetta
And a complete chorus are engaged.
Reserved seats in dress circle and parquet, $1 50; Second circle, $1; Amphitheatre and Third tier, 25 cents.
Seats may now be secured for any or all of the three nights, at the Box Office.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st, near Roosevelt.
Stage Manager ... Mr. N. B. Clarke.
Douglas Jerrold's great play of the RENT DAY.
To be followed by the drama entitled CHERUBUSCO.
To conclude with the pantomime of DON JUAN; OR, THE LIBERTINE DESTROYER.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st. and 6th av.
TO-NIGHT, Sept. 10,
CONCERT AND INDIAN PERFORMANCES.
FULL MILITARY BAND.
Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Triumph upon triumph attend the representations of Mr. H. C. Cooper's ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE, universally conceded to be the most perfect Company ever presented to a New-York public.
FRIDAY, Sept. 10, 1858,
Last night of Balfe's opera, the BOHEMIAN GIRL, received on Monday with a furore unexampled, the numerous gems of this charming opera being rapturously encored,
"My Fatherland,"
"Comrade, your Hand,"
"I dreamt that I Dwelt in Marble Halls,"
"That Wound upon thy Arm."
"Valleys and Hills,"
"The Heart Bowed Down."
"You'll Remember Me."
"Fair Land of Poland."
ANNIE MILNER, D. MIRANDA, C. GUILMETTE, F. RUDOLPHSEN, Mr. and Mrs. HOLMAN.
H. C. Cooper ... Conductor
PRICES FIFTY AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Doors open at 7¼; Opera begins at 8 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees ... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. LINGARD
THIS EVENING, (Friday,) Sept. 10,
IRELAND'S GOLDEN AGE.
Roderic O'Connor ... Mr. Hotto,
Dermod MacMurrough ... Mr. H. Rynar.
To be succeeded by FRISKY COBBLER.
To conclude with INDUSTRY AND INDOLENCE.

GYMNASIUM.
Mr. HENRY GEBHARD having returned from his Hygienic Gymnastic Institution at Brattleboro, Vt., begs leave to inform his friends, pupils and the public, that the regular instruction in THE ART OF FENCING, in systematic GYMNASTICS AND CALISTHENICS. For sound persons of both sexes, and also in HYGIENIC GYMNASTICS, for invalids of both sexes and all ages, have recommenced. MUSIC AND SINGING also taught at the Institution. Physicians, teachers and parents who wish to give patients, pupils or children under the care of Mr. HENRY GEBHARD, either at their residences or at his Institution, will please address
HENRY GEBHARD,
GYMNASIUM AND FENCING ACADEMY, No. 659 Broadway, Stuyvesant Institute. Open from sunrise till 10 P. M.

MADAME COLSON.
Italian Opera at Burton's Theatre, on TUESDAY, Sept. 14. The public are respectfully informed that the first appearance of Madame PAULINE COLSON, the celebrated cantatrice, in New-York will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, as MARIE in Donizetti's opera of THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
The box office for securing seats will be opened Saturday, Sept. 11.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES! every afternoon and evening, by that elegant, piquant, and wholly novel company of IMITATION MEN AND WOMEN, comprising the renowned exhibition termed THIODO'S THEATRE OF ARTS, OR ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD, now in its fourth week in America, and to be repeated THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and THIS EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. The Aquaria, or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, &c., as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

MARCEL JUNCA.
Mr. Strakosch has the honor to announce that MARCEL JUNCA, the celebrated basso-profoncto, will shortly make his début in New-York.

NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.
CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, PRODUCE, FRUITS AND FLOWERS.
To be held at the City of TRENTON, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept 14 15 16 and 17, 1858.
OVER $4,000 OFFERED AS PREMIUMS.
HORSE TRACK.—A properly graded track of half a mile in length is prepared for trial of horses.
TUESDAY—The Ring opens for practice.
WEDNESDAY—Exhibition of Cattle and Horses.
THURSDAY—Horses and Cattle displayed as required by the Judges, and Plowing Match.
FRIDAY—Special Exhibition of fine Horses.
ISAAC R. CORNELL, President.

VERMONT STATE FAIR.
AT BURLINGTON.
Sept. 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th.
Half Fare on Railroads and Steamboats.
Stock and all articles for exhibition, carried free.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Goods will be received and located on and after TUESDAY, Sept. 7. Entrance on 40th-st. Exhibitors are requested to send their articles without delay
F. W. GEISSENHAIMER, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.—SECOND AND LAST WEEK of Signor BLITZ. The LEARNED CANARY BIRDS, NEW SCENES in VENTRILOQUISM, NEW FEATS of MAGIC. MONDAY, Sept. 6, and EVERY EVENING; commencing at 7¾; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONNA OF THE late Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her pupils and the public, that she has returned from Europe, and resumes her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room or stage. Address, No. 9 St. Clements-place, Macdougal st., near 8th-st.

JONES' WOOD.—GEORGE COPWAY, THE OJIBWA Chief, will deliver an address on *The Best Means of Civilizing and Perpetuating the Indian Race of North America*, at Jones' Wood, on SUNDAY, Sept. 12, 1858, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 12 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PREPARATORY TO CONCERT—decorated as at the Cable Celebration—the last day the spacious gallery can be seen.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities is still on exhibition at No. 659 Broadway, day and evening. Admission 25 cts.

DRY GOODS.

THE TRADE ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE IMPERIAL EXPANSION SKIRT.
PATENTED JUNE 22, 1858.
And manufactured by OSBORN & VINCENT, NO. 69 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
THESE SKIRTS ARE MADE OF THE BEST WATCH-SPRING STEEL, And are UNEQUALED FOR GRACE AND BEAUTY.
JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
B. S. MILLS & CO.,
Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, and are ready to exhibit their FALL STYLES OF CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &C.
Also, a large assortment of FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS, all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Corner of Chamber, Church, and Warren sts.
Are receiving daily new and desirable styles of goods in their line.
Confining themselves to DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, they are able to offer a great variety, to which they invite the attention of buyers, for cash or short credit.

HARRINGTON'S CELEBRATED PATENT CARPET LINING
Can be had of any of the principal jobbing or retail carpet stores in the City. Dealers and consumers are invited to call and examine. Manufactured under the supervision of the patentee, by the New-York Carpet Lining Company, J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent, No. 448 Water st., New-York. Carpet Lining and Harrington's Premium Cotton Batting, constantly manufacturing. All orders promptly attended to.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
The largest and cheapest assortment in New-York, Comprising every article belonging to this branch of business, and of the most fashionable kind of SILK, THREAD, COTTON AND WOOLEN LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES, OF ALL COLORS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

NEW FALL GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
have now opened a beautiful assortment of SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, MERINOES, DELAINES, REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES,
All seasonable and elegant fashions, in WALKING SHOES, TIES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, SANDALS, TOILET SLIPPERS,
For Ladies, Misses, Boys and Infants, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No 513 Broadway, St Nicholas Hotel.

WILLIAM EMBERSON—NO. 353 EIGHTH-av., corner of 28th-st., has now in store a stock of French and British goods, which, for variety, novelty, and beauty, cannot be surpassed, consisting of lace goods and embroideries, lace and thread veils, collars and sleeves, bands, edgings, insertions, kid gloves, black lace mits, Lisle thread gloves, ribbons, trimmings, drab bonnets, with capes, from 3s. up. Also, a great many other goods, too numerous to mention, and receiving daily from auction, which he will sell cheap. No. 353 8th-av., New-York.

OLD SKIRTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.—The latest and best styles of Skirts constantly on hand for exchange and sale. Also, skirts repaired. Ladies can wear the old skirt they desire to exchange, and try on and fit new skirts to suit them, in a dressing room. Mrs. FOSTER & CO., No. 383 Broadway, up stairs.

OSTRICH FEATHERS—FOR BONNETS, French Flowers and Millinery Goods generally. A very large assortment for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by L. & A. UNDERHILL, Nos. 4 and 6 John-st., first store from Broadway, New York.

MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, BONNET materials, dress trimmings, &c My store will be closed until Saturday evening next, when it will be reopened with a new stock of the above goods, at reduced prices. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 387 Broadway.

FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON HAS the pleasure to inform merchants and milliners that she is now prepared to exhibit the very latest styles of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, at her new showrooms, No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

BAJOU'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, equal, if not superior, to any other glove in the market. Gents' and Ladies', all colors and sizes, for sale by GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th av.

DRY GOODS.

355 BROADWAY,
(Store formerly occupied by Beck & Co.)
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS, have now opened, AT RETAIL, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FALL DRY GOODS,
Comprising choice selections of the NEWEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES to be found in the European markets.
They would respectfully call attention to their stock, convinced that on inspection it will be found unsurpassed in variety and richness of Fabrics, adapted to CITY RETAIL TRADE.
SILKS IN ROBE A TABLEAU,
ROBE A LEZ,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE,
ROBE A DOUBLE JUPE A LEZ,
ROBE A DEUX VOLANTS,
ROBE A QUILLE;
SILKS BY THE YARD IN GREAT VARIETY,
ALSO,
A complete assortment of PLAIN and FANCY FABRICS, consisting of PRINTED ROBES DE CHAMBRE, in CASHMERE DE CHINE and 'ECOSE, CASHMERE AND MOUSLIN DE LAINE, A TABLEAU ET A LEZ, DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED MERINOS, POPLINS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IRISH LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS, WHITE GOODS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., &c. LACES, EMBROIDERIES. Also FAMILY MOURNING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY

NEW RIBBON, TRIMMING AND EMBROIDERY STORE.
MITCHELL & McLINTOCK,
NO. 599 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Just opened with a splendid stock of the above goods—Wholesale and Retail.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT,
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

RIBBONS.—AUCTION GOODS.—300 CARTONS of Ribbons, from Tuesday and Wednesday's sale, at the Cash Ribbon House, No. 116 Chambers-st.
JOHN FARRELL.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, IN A private house, to a party of gentlemen, or a family without children, a suite of handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor. Apply at No. 106 2d-av. References required.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF THREE VERY PLEASANT rooms on second floor, with board, at No. 71 West 22d-st. Unquestionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR THE St. Germain Hotel, would take two or three boarders; best of references given and required. For particulars, inquire at the Union-square Post-office.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING HANDSOME accommodations with board will find pleasant rooms at No. 105 West 14th st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY.—Rooms for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let, with board, two front rooms.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, either for gentlemen and their wives or for single gentlemen, with board, can be had by applying at No. 13 Willoughby-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or single gentlemen, may find a quiet home, in a delightful neighborhood, convenient to Wall or Fulton Ferries, by applying at No. 100 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—PLEASANT FRONT rooms in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; all the comforts of a home on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 88 Dean-st.

BOARD—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union Square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, IN A modern house, with all the improvements, between 10th and 30th sts., Lexington and 6th avs., for four persons, including a child six years old, and servant; three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, will be required; a family with no other boarders preferred. Terms, including fuel and gas, not to exceed $100 per month. Address, with reference, location, &c., C. M. C., Box No, 134 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, infant and nurse, in a private family, where there are few or no boarders. Two furnished rooms, front preferred, on the second or third floors, will be required. Situation below 25th-st. and west of 3d-av. Best references given and required. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Box No 3,637, Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor unfurnished, in a modern house with all improvements, for a family of six persons. Location must be good and terms not to exceed $150 per month, including fuel and gas. A family where no other boarders are taken preferred. References given and required. Address BOARD, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes board in a private family, where he can enjoy in every respect the comforts of a home. Location near Broadway. Address, with full particulars, EUROPEAN, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE—OR BOARD FOR A SMALL FAMILY.—A family consisting of a gentleman and his wife only, would let the principal part of their well-furnished house, located between Union-square and Gramercy-park; or would accommodate an agreeable party of 4 or 6 persons with board and all the comforts of a home. Address HOME, at Price's bookstore, Everett House.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house on Brooklyn Heights, five minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferry, will take two or three gentlemen and two gentlemen and wives to board for the Winter. Breakfast and tea for the gentlemen, and dinner on Sunday. Gas, bath, furnace, &c. Address O. D., Box No. 1,019, Post-Office.

A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY CAN accommodate a few gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; house contains all the modern improvements, and is located in a pleasant part of the City. The French language is exclusively spoken in the house. Inquire at No. 92 East 12th-st., near the 4th av.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife wish board in a private family, either in Brooklyn, near the ferry, or in New-York, near St. Thomas' Church, where they can have a quiet home at a moderate price. Address E., Box 3,600 Post-office. Keepers of boarding houses need not answer this advertisement.

ROOMS TO LET.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN West 11th-st., near the 5th and 6th avs., would let to a single gentleman a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom fronting on the second floor, with or without breakfast. For particulars address J. C. C., Box No. 3,223, Post-Office.

NO. 117 CLINTON-PLACE.—NEATLY FURnished rooms, including a suite of two or three rooms, on second floor, to a family of adults or single gentlemen, with full or partial board. Also, an unfurnished parlor, with extension room. Bath, gas, &c. References required.

ROOM AND BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN WHO will give and require the best of references, wants a pleasant unfurnished room, with breakfast and tea, in a private family, above 10th st., and east of 4th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address X., Box No. 169, *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOM.—A LARGE, FRONT room, on the third floor, to let, without board, by a small, private family; location, West Washington-place, between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av. References given and required. Address F. R., Box No. 168, *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND or third story may be obtained in a modern stone-front house, owned by the occupants, by persons willing to pay a fair price. Family private. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. Dinner early.

A FEW GENTLEMEN AND WIVES CAN procure rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a small agreeable family, forming a pleasant home circle; reference of the first respectability; terms moderate. Apply this day at No. 268 West 22d-st.

APARTMENTS FOR THE WINTER.—Elegant suites of rooms and single rooms with board for families and single gentlemen. The entire second floor may be had. Apply at No. 38 West 17th-st. near 5th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 125 EAST TWELFTH-STREET.—Rooms or suites of rooms may be obtained for families of grown persons or parties of gentlemen as above in a first-class house. References exchanged.

NO. 38 WEST 17TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms furnished, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD CAN be obtained at No. 147 9th st., a few doors from Broadway.

NO. 22 UNION SQUARE.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, furnished, with board; suitable for families and single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKLYN Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—WHITE HOUSE, Little Silver, Shrewsbury, N. J.; landing either at Red Bank, North River, or Little Silver, South River. This house is situated on the South River, Shrewsbury, fronting the sea. There are extensive grounds belonging to the house. Safe bathing for ladies and children.
EDWIN T. BENNET, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—A FEW desirable rooms are now vacant in the subscriber's farm mansion, near Glen Cove, suitable for families and single persons, with board for the Fall months. Terms moderate. Apply to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT BY MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Il Trovatore.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—English Opera—The Bohemian Girl.

BURTON'S THEATRE—King O'Neill—The Irish Genius.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Rivals—Polka Bohemian.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Rent Day—Cherubusco—Don Juan.

BOWERY THEATRE—Ireland's Golden Age—The Frisky Cobbler—Industry and Idleness.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art.

PALACE GARDEN—Concert—Indian Performance.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE—Signor Blitz—Magic—Ventriloquism.

CRYSTAL PALACE—Grand Musical Entertainment.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the steamship *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt line, hence for Southampton, Havre and Bremen, on Saturday, at 12 M., will close at the Post-Office at 10½ P. M. of that day.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The American and Republican Conventions failed to effect a union yesterday, and separate tickets have been nominated. Immediately on the assembling of the Republican Convention, a motion was made to proceed to nominate, *viva voce*, candidates for Governor and all other State Officers to be supported by the Republican Party. It was urged that such a proceeding would be improper during the absence of the Committee of Conference, as their report might influence the future action of the Convention, and the motion was laid on the table, after some debate. The motion was then made that when the nomination for Governor came up, it should be informal, and the vote be *viva voce*. A strong effort was made to strike out the words "*viva voce*," and insert in their place the words "by ballot," but it was voted down, after considerable discussion—149 to 85. Gen. Nye, from the Committee of Conference, now reported the result of their deliberations, stating that it received the sanction of six out of the eight members composing the Republican Committee. Messrs. Upham and Talcott, the two dissenting Republicans, then explained the grounds of their disagreement, when a very excited debate sprung up, which ended in the report being referred to the Committee on Resolutions, with instructions to report whether it formed a basis for a proper union, and an adjournment was had to 2 P. M. On reassembling, a series of resolutions was submitted against the acceptance of the report, and discharging the Conference Committee, which was adopted amid considerable excitement. A motion was immediately made to proceed to ballot for a candidate for Governor, which motion was adopted, and after some preliminary speech-making, the Hon. E. D. Morgan was nominated on the second ballot. The nomination was made unanimous, and Robert Campbell, of Steuben, was subsequently nominated by acclamation as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. A Committee was appointed to notify the Americans of the action taken, and to inquire what names they had to propose. A recess of half an hour was then taken. After the recess, the proceedings of the Republicans gave offence to the Americans, and all chances of a union were lost. The Convention perfected its ticket, as follows:

For Governor	E. D. Morgan.
For Lieutenant-Governor	Robert Campbell.
For Canal Commissioner	Hiram Gardner.
For State Prison Inspector	—— Everest.

The American Convention did not organize until 11 o'clock, owing to the delay of the Committee of Conference in agreeing upon a report. When the Committee came in, Mr. Brooks announced that a report had been agreed upon, unanimously on the part of the Americans, and nearly so on the part of the Republicans. A long and spirited debate ensued on the propriety of its adoption, when, it being understood that the Republicans had discharged their Committee and taken the report from their hands, pending a motion to lay the resolutions on the table, the Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock. On reassembling, the proposition to table was lost. Various messages then passed to and fro between the two Conventions, relative to the terms of an agreement, but it was found impossible to coalesce, and the Americans proceeded to the nomination of an independent State Ticket, which was perfected as follows:

For Governor	Lorenzo Burrows.
For Lieutenant-Governor	N. S. Benton.
For Canal Commissioner	J. R. Thompson.
For State Prison Inspector	W. A. Russell.

The Convention, after mutual congratulations, then adjourned.

At Quarantine, affairs remain without much change. The new buildings are going up, and the patients were to have been placed in one of them last evening. The nights are getting too damp and cool for the sick to occupy tents. Lieutenant Woodhull, with 50 marines from the frigate *Sabine*, yesterday took possession of the Government storehouses. The Lieutenant is disposed to give full coöperation to the City and Health authorities in suppressing incendiarism and mob violence. This course is sanctioned by the commander of the *Sabine*, and also by the Collector. There is no prospect that their services will be required. The troops of the Eighth Regiment will be sent down to the Island (probably) this evening. A portion of the detachment may not reach the encampment until Sunday. The islanders say they intend to give them an honorable reception. The encampment will not be near the Burns Hotel, but on the north side of the Quarantine, a more retired place. They will not enter the inclosure. Gustavus Ratz has the contract for supplying the rations, and is making arrangements for cooking and also for serving their food. A kitchen and dining-room are to be built. Several affidavits were made against prominent persons living in Tompkinsville, who will be arrested in due time. The residents of Westfield and Northfield are said to be disposed to have the ringleaders indicted, in hopes that they will thus escape the burden of taxation which the new buildings and the maintenance of the troops will bring upon them.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Health, yesterday, General Sanford detailed the steps he had taken in reference to troops stationed at Quarantine, and the Mayor promised to proceed forthwith to erect for them the necessary accommodations. Doctor Rockwell moved the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry into the allegations made against the Federal officers who were present at the conflagration. The Mayor, as an amendment, moved a vote of thanks to Collector Schell, which was passed. His Honor took occasion to express his conviction that the Commissioners of Emigration had not only the right, but the power, to raise the requisite sum for rebuilding the Hospital, and that it ought instantly to be done. Subsequently, he was desired to attend the meeting of the Emigration Commissioners yesterday afternoon, which he did, there repeating and expressing at length his reasons, founded on the wording of several acts which he quoted to substantiate his views. The Commissioners of Emigration, having heard the argument of Mayor Tiemann, agreed to a resolution asking the consent of the Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General to raise $300,000 for the purpose of rebuilding, without delay, the Marine Hospital.

Company D, 8th Regiment, Washington Greys, are under orders to proceed to Staten Island at 1½ o'clock to-morrow—in full uniform.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, the advices of which we published, as received by telegraph from Halifax, yesterday morning, arrived at Boston last night. Her mails will reach this City about 3 o'clock, P. M., to-day.

Capt. De Riviere, who was arrested on Wednesday evening at the Smithsonian House, charged with an assault upon Col. Grant, late of the Nicaraguan Army, after having been locked up in the Fourteenth Ward Station-house all night, was yesterday taken before Justice Brennan. He gave bail in $500 to answer the charge at the Court of Special Sessions to-morrow morning. The bail was furnished by Joseph E. Santos.

Judge Bowlin has signified to the President his acceptance of the Mission to Paraguay.

The Board of Councilmen did not succeed in obtaining a quorum yesterday.

Sales were made, yesterday, of 1,600 bales of Cotton at very full prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn continued heavy and languid. Groceries and Provisions were moderately dealt in. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important change.

The Result at Syracuse—Failure to Unite.

The negotiations of the Republican and American Conventions, with a view to Union, resulted in failure, and separate tickets have been nominated. It appears that after conference, and an understanding that the four offices should be equally divided, the Republicans proceeded to nominate a full ticket of their own. As a matter of course the American Convention also made separate nominations.

The following is the Republican Ticket: *Governor*—Edwin D. Morgan, of New-York. *Lieutenant-Governor*—Robert Campbell, of Steuben. *Canal Commissioner*—Hiram Gardner, of Niagara. *State Prison Inspector*—— Everest, of Clinton.

Mr. Morgan is well known to the mercantile community of this City, where he has resided some twenty years. He is a native of Connecticut and about fifty years of age. He was in business in Hartford before coming here, and has been in the wholesale grocery business in Front-street since he has been a citizen of New-York. He always acted politically with the old Whig Party while it was in existence, and was a member of the State Senate from this City. During the last Presidential campaign he was Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of the State, a position which he has retained up to the present time. He was several years President of the Hudson River Railroad, and has been Director of numerous incorporated institutions. He is the first nominee for the office of Governor of New-York, we believe, who has been taken from the mercantile classes of the Empire City. Mr. Campbell is a respectable lawyer of Bath. His antecedents are Democratic. Mr. Gardner resides at Lockport, and was also formerly a Democrat. Mr. Everest is of Whig extraction.

The American ticket is as follows: *Governor*—Lorenzo Burrows, of Orleans; *Lieutenant-Governor*—N. S. Benton, of Herkimer; *Canal Commissioner*—James R. Thompson, of Genessee; *State Prison Inspector*—Wm. A. Russell, of Washington.

Mr. Burrows was formerly a member of Congress, and is well known as the late Comptroller. Mr. Benton is the present Canal Auditor. Mr. Thompson is a farmer, residing at Bergen, Genessee Co. Mr. Russell is a well-known citizen of Washington County. All except Mr. Benton were formerly Whigs.

The Quarantine Rioters.

The attempts which are now making to vindicate the law on Staten Island, the Governor's proclamation, the calling out of the military, the arrests, reports, affidavits, and what not, lose an immense deal of their importance in consideration of the disagreeable probability that not one of the rioters will ever suffer any greater punishment for his offence than he has suffered already. Whether they be tried in Staten Island or New-York makes very little difference. We know from what class of persons juries are now-a-days unhappily taken. The burning of an hospital is unquestionably an act of almost unparalleled barbarity, but there are plenty of people in New-York who will defend it. There is in the breasts of a large number of the population,—and it is a number which we greatly fear is every day increasing,—a decided sympathy with high-handed and tumultuous violations of the law, at least if they have been dictated by the smallest real or fancied infringement upon individual rights or convenience. Every crime but theft is now looked upon with a lenient eye. It would be hard to find a group of persons in the whole City to-day of whom one or two at least will not maintain that danger, however remote, to one's own family, or risk of danger to one's own property, is quite sufficient excuse for rushing into the apartments of strangers and women, sick unto death, forcing the room, with shrieks and execrations, and carrying the unfortunates out to lie on the grass in sight of the flames, and exposed to the storm. The excuse is to be sure a barbarous one, and bears the closest analogy to the arguments urged by Nena Sahib and his confederates for butchering women and children and unarmed men. We have heard before now of the sick and wounded having been abandoned by armies in full retreat, in order to provide for their own safety or that of the cause in which they fought, but never without making beforehand all possible provisions for their comfort, or surrendering them to the humanity of the victorious enemy. Sick men were never before in the bloodiest wars flung into the street, so far as we can ascertain, to quiet the cowardly fears of those around them. Staten Island has earned for us an inglorious preëminence by the cowardly destruction of the Quarantine Hospitals. The chief argument by which Ray Tompkins and his sympathizers seek to justify their conduct, is the necessity of providing for the safety and comfort of themselves and their families, will, if it be sound, justify the men in case of shipwreck in crowding first into the boats, and leaving the women to their fate; will justify a man's sister or mother in deserting him when attacked by an infectious disease; will justify non-interference, by the bystanders, when a woman is beaten by a rowdy; or in short any act by which a cowardly inebriate may save his skin at the expense of his honor. Yellow fever is no worse than any other great risk to life or limb, and if the remote danger of injury to health or to life is to be accepted by us as an excuse for even such wanton barbarity as consists, not in actual brutality, but in simple dereliction of duty, either the character of the people is greatly changed, or some new code of morality has come into use. If an enemy or pirates landed on Staten Island to-morrow, and began to ravage it with fire and sword, Ray Tompkins' logic would justify the New-York militia in leaving the inhabitants to their fate. It would clearly be impossible to succor them without great personal inconvenience, suffering and danger. Yet, incredible as it may seem that any considerable portion, or any portion whatever, of the population of a Christian city should be found to sympathize with the Staten Island rioters, we venture to assert that when their trial comes on, the Juries will either disagree or acquit them in every case. A Captain of United States troops has already asked the ringleader to dine with him, in the midst of the surrounding ruins which his crime had created, and in sight of the unhappy wretches whom he had surrounded in their agony with the horrors of a midnight conflagration. The same steamer which took to Europe the news of our celebration of the crowning triumph of civilization, will carry also the news of this crowning exploit of barbarism. What wonder will it be if foreign nations set our rejoicings down as the antics of savages, who one minute whoop with delight over a saw-mill or a revolver, and the next roast their enemies over a slow fire.

We may add that we think the occasion, and his own long and inexcusable delay, should have extracted better and more vigorous English from Governor King than his tardy proclamation displayed. The burning of an hospital should be denounced by the chief magistrate of a free State in good grammar and in sentences under a quarter of a column in length. Nobody can labor through the Governor's proclamation without running imminent risk of losing sight altogether of the enormity of the offence in the enormity of the Governor's periods. We defy any man to retain a strong sense of indignation under the pressure of such difficulties as beset him at every corner of His Excellency's denunciation.

Is the Cable Severed?

The public sentiment, there is no concealing it, is greatly disquieted about the Atlantic Telegraph. The latest evidence of vitality that has reached us was furnished on the 1st instant, in the dispatch read by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, at the Crystal Palace. That dispatch, dated upon the same day at Valentia, stated that the Directors were on their way thither to open the line to the public. Ten days have elapsed without further tidings. For seven of them, the operators on this side confess that they have had no communication from Ireland; and although they represent the insulation as remaining perfect, we are left at a loss to know how they ascertain the fact, in the absence of intercourse. Mr. Field comes to the rescue by stating that it is probable a contemplated change in the shore end at Valentia is the cause of suspension. But as he owns to having had no later information than that given to the crowd at the celebration, and as that so, far from indicating such reason for delay, announced the immediate opening of the line, without further changes or experiments, we cannot avoid a suspicion that some more serious causes have intervened.

Has the cable parted? In traversing that wide reach of two thousand miles, how many a profound valley is that slender cord suspended across, like the land wire between its posts? How many a rocky summit may it not rest upon, swinging and wearing in currents and waves, in respect to which, after all assertions and pretended soundings of investigators, we really *know* nothing? How many thousands of submarine casualties may it not be exposed to, of which we have no idea or possibility of information? It must be owned that a strong probability of accident to the wire does exist, strong enough, indeed, to prepare the public mind for the melancholy disappointment, which its rupture must, if it occur, bring home to the universal sense. The *dénouement* will be awaited with painful anxiety.

Tehuantepec.

A statement which appeared in the Times of Tuesday, in regard to the condition of the Tehuantepec transit, meets with a wholesale denial at the hands of a well-informed correspondent. The denial appears in another column of this paper. It shows that a large body of laborers, under an adequate scientific direction, had proceeded to the line of work two months ago, and are rapidly proceeding with the labor; while the estimate of Major Barnard, made after a careful survey, placed the cost at less than a third of the sum named by Dr. Sonntag. The fine steamship *Quaker City* has been purchased and fitted up to carry passengers hence to Minatitlan, and a river-boat, for service on the Coatzacoalcos, is nearly completed. With the Pacific Mail Steamship Company a contract has been made for transporting the passengers and mails between Ventosa Bay and San Francisco. This certainly is a very different story from the other, with far larger evidence of vitality about it, and originating in a much more reliable quarter. Let it, therefore, be understood, that the Tehuantepec mail contract will be carried out, a consummation none can more heartily approve than the business men of this City.

Destination of the Slaver Echo's Africans.—The negroes on board the *Echo* when the *Dolphin* captured her, or so many of them as shall be surviving, are destined, as we mentioned yesterday, to be sent forthwith to Liberia. It is said that they themselves strongly object to being returned to the port whence they were shipped, as in that case they would again become victims of the Slave-trade. In transmitting them to Liberia, the President not only consults their apparent welfare, but acts clearly within the discretion which the statute authorizes him to exercise. By the law entitled "An Act in addition to the Acts prohibiting the Slave-trade," approved March 3, 1819, he is warranted in remitting them to any point on the Coast of Africa which he may deem most appropriate. We copy that portion of the act which relates to this subject:

> Sec. 2. And be it further enacted that the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to make such regulations and arrangements as he may deem expedient for the safe-keeping, support and removal beyond the limits of the United States, of all such negroes, mulattoes or persons of color as may be so delivered and brought within their jurisdiction; and to appoint a proper person or persons residing upon the Coast of Africa, as agent or agents for receiving the negroes, mulattoes or persons of color delivered from on board vessels, seized in the prosecution of the Slave-trade, by Commanders of the United States' armed vessels.

It is certainly a very convenient arrangement which the President has concluded with the Colonization Society. For less than $150 a head, that Society takes the returned negroes off his hands and agrees to support them for one year in Liberia. Judging by the general history of Government contracts, the same service could not have been performed by agents appointed for the purpose, short of $1,000,000. Besides this immense economy, the President is relieved from making the appointment of a resident agent contemplated in the act. In fact, nothing could be more opportune and every way satisfactory than the proposition of the Colonization people, and we suppose no great length of time will elapse before the frigate *Niagara* shall perform its office.

False Alarm.—The alarm of fire for the Third District, at 9¼ o'clock last night, was false. The alarm came from Bank-street.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's popular opera of the "Trovatore" will be played to-night with a *caste* including the names of Madame Gassier, Miss Adelaide Phillips, Signor Stefani, Signor Gassier, and Signor Bernardi.

Mr. Strakosch's Italian Opera.—Mr. Strakosch stands fairly before the public with a company which merits and we doubt not will command success. The undertaking can scarcely be regarded as an opposition to the Academy of Music, for with rare consideration Mr. Strakosch has selected the "off nights," and thus avoided any undue clashing with the Fourteenth-street institution. The object of the season—and it will be *one* of the shortest on record; three nights' only—is to introduce Madame Colson to our public. The lady will be supported by some of the best approved artists in the country, such as Brignoli, Labocetta, Amodio, and Junca—the latter a basso who is said to rival Formes. Mr. Strakosch has other artists in reserve; Mlle. Parodi, Mme. de Wilhorst, &c., &c. It is undoubtedly a strong organization, and will lead to an excitement in musical circles. The conductor will be Herr Mollenhauer, the efficient director of Mr. Burton's orchestra, and famous as a violinist.

Crystal Palace.—This spacious edifice will be thrown open to-night for a musical performance. The exercises of the Cable celebration will be repeated. A grand orchestra, a large body of choral singers, and Herr Formes will assist in the selections—Mr. Bristow conducting. The admission is only 25 cents. It is cheap and promises to be an excellent entertainment.

Signor Blitz.—This celebrated artist in ventriloquism and feats of mighty magic, this famous cultivator of canaries and curiosities, is now at the Brooklyn Institute. Our friends in the City of Churches will be amply rewarded if they pay him a visit.

Lecture on the Atlantic Telegraph.

At Dr. Chapin's Church, last evening, Mr. John Mullaly delivered a lecture on the Atlantic Telegraph, before an audience numbering three hundred persons. Mr. Cyrus W. Field presided, and a coil of the Cable passed around the pillars of the pulpit. The lecturer was a young man, not accustomed to public speaking, but acquitted himself in his maiden effort with commendable readiness. The narrative, for it was hardly more, traced the progress of the telegraphic enterprise from its early stages to the landing at Trinity Bay. The credit of devising the machinery which was employed in laying of the Cable, was given unreservedly to Engineer Everett, coupled with a just recognition of other services rendered by that gentleman, touching which there has been no dispute. Mr. Mullaly told his story in a plain way, with only an occasional attempt at the sublime, and was favored by a very cordial reception. No facts, however, were developed, other than those already in the possession of the public.

City Items.

The Ladies National Equestrian Convention—Delivering the Prizes.—The office of Supervisor Tweed, at No. 289 Broadway, was crowded yesterday afternoon by gentlemen, mostly all public officials, to witness the delivery of the prizes to the fair ladies who won them the previous day at the "National Equestrian Convention." The first prize, a superior piano, was awarded to Mrs. Lawrence, and she received an order for the same. Its value is stated to be $500. The second prize, consisting of a silver pitcher, salver and two goblets—valued at $300—was taken by Miss Lizzie Shultz, of Red Hook. The third prize, an enameled gold watch, and worth $200, was given to Miss M. B. Smith, of No. 123 Christopher-street; and a fourth prize—a side-saddle worth $100—was presented to Miss Morey, of Troy, who won the race in the trial of speed. It is announced that there will shortly be another exhibition of female equestrianism on the Long Island Course.

Mutiny on Shipboard.—Yesterday afternoon the crew of Harbor Police Boat No. 1, Daniel Holland, coxswain, while lying at the Upper Quarantine boarded the schooner *N. H. Smith* and arrested three seamen named J. D. Brown, John Porter and John Crilly, for mutiny. They were brought to the City and taken before the U. S. District-Attorney, who held them for examination.

The Jewish Holiday.—Yesterday was kept strictly holy by those of our citizens who profess the Jewish faith. The day, until sunset, was observed with fasting and prayer. During the morning the Synagogues were all open, and were thronged with worshippers. All the Jews' stores in the city were closed, and the day was not a mere nominal Day of Atonement, but was kept as such in very deed.

Child Run Over and Killed.—Ernest Baur, a child, 3 years old, whose parents reside at No. 81 Sullivan-street, yesterday afternoon was run over by a coal wagon, at the corner of Spring and Sullivan streets, and instantly killed. Barney McGuire, the driver of the cart, was arrested and locked up to await the result of the Coroner's inquest upon the body of the child, which will be held to-day.

Brooklyn Items.

The Austin Robbery.—James Gillen, accused of having robbed Mr. Theodore Austin of a considerable sum of money on Sunday morning last, was yesterday brought before Justice Cornwell for examination.

Henry A. Moore, Esq., appeared as counsel for the accused, and District-Attorney Schoonmaker for the prosecution.

It will be remembered that Mr. Austin was accompanied by the accused in a hack to a point near his residence on Laurence-street, Sunday morning last, where he was soon after found, mortally wounded by a fall, and had been robbed, it is alleged, of a gold watch and between two and three hundred dollars in money.

The first witness called was Adam Hanft, of No. 50 Fulton street, from which place the parties started together. The principal part of Mr. Hanft's testimony has been published several times. In addition, he says that he is positive that Austin had a watch with him just as they started for the hack, because he saw him look at it to see the time.

Smith, the hackman, was the next witness. He testified that after Austin and Gillen had got into the hack he asked for his pay. Austin pulled out a roll of money, and dropped all but a $5 bill upon the floor, which Gillen took in his hands, and, upon seeing what it was, said, "Never mind, I will pay you when we return to the ferry," and put the money in his pocket.

Further examination was waived, and the accused was held for trial.

Pickpockets Arrested.—Detectives Rayner, Higgins and Frost, on Wednesday arrested seven pickpockets in the Atlantic-street Railroad Dépôt, just as they were about to start for the Union Race Course. They were brought to the Deputy Superintendent of Police office yesterday morning, and after being shown up, their likenesses were taken and they were sent on their way rejoicing.

Foundling.—A bouncing boy, two weeks old, was deposited at the door of house No. 162 Congress-street, Wednesday night, with a notice attached to the clothing, viz: "To my grief I must leave this baby out, for if I had the means I should not for my life. You will have it christened Edmund Clark. I live three miles in the country for I may see my baby again."

The baby was sent to the Almshouse.

Inquest.—Coroner Snell will hold an inquest on the body of Theodore Austin this morning. He has impanneled the following Jury: Charles H. Francis, George Jackson, John L. White, —— Manson, F. B. Stryker, John Pierson, A. H. Swaney, James Green, —— Woodruff.

Jersey City Items.

Chancery, O. U. A.—At the annual meeting of Chancery, O. U. A., of New-Jersey, held at Jersey City on Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Grand Sachem—Jonathan V. Thurston, of Pavonia Chapter, Jersey City.

Grand First Chief—Cyrus A. Force, Nathan Hale Chapter, Newark.

Grand Second Chief—Luther Martin, Essex Chapter, Plainfield.

Grand Chief of the Chronicles—James D. Cleaner, Excelsior Chapter, Newark.

Grand Corresponding Chief—Elias R. Pope, Essex Chapter, Plainfield.

Grand Financial Chief—John H. Zabriskie, American Eagle Chapter, Paterson.

Grand Chief of Exchequer—Charles W. Dickenson, Excelsior Chapter, Newark.

Grand Sergeant-at-Arms—G. J. Merric, Clark Chapter, Rahway.

Successful Swindling Game.—A respectable-looking scoundrel yesterday afternoon entered Brinkerhoff's clothing store and ordered a suit of clothes to be sent to a number stated in Wayne-street. The boy who was sent with the garments was met on the steps of the door by the stranger, who received the bundle and paid the boy in bills, which were ascertained on his return to the store to be counterfeits. Information was given to the Police, but the fellow was not to be found.

Gov. Richardson's Resignation.—To correct misapprehension, we have inquired at the proper department and ascertained that Gov. Richardson's reignation of the office of Governor of Nebraska Territory will not take effect until the first of January next. As this will be a month after the meeting of the Senate, it is presumed that no appointment will be made of his successor before that time.—*Washington Union.*

THE STATEN ISLAND WAR.

Arrangements for Encamping the Military.

AFFAIRS AT QUARANTINE YESTERDAY.

IMPLICATION OF MORE PERSONS IN THE ARSON.

Important Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Determination to Rebuild the Hospitals.

The work inside the Quarantine inclosure continues to progress rapidly. The office of the Boarding Officer is completed, and business goes on with its accustomed regularity. The shanties for the sick are also half ready for use. A new boat-house is now about completed near the site of the former one. A small house for Dr. Gillett, the Boarding officer for the Lower Bay, will also be put up inside the grounds. The outsiders look on with astonishment and vexation to see these new buildings springing up from the very ashes of the late conflagration.

The straw beds, blankets, pillows and other infected clothing which were taken out of Mrs. Crub's house, whence she was removed to the Quarantine, sick with black vomit, were deposited on the beach and there burned under the direction of Dr. Mundy, the "combustion of carbonaceous particles of bibulous matter" being wafted by an east wind directly into the town. This act is referred to as evidence of the alarm which the people entertain of the fumes from the iron scow, about which they have made so much ado of late. Mr. McLyman, who has charge of the scow, generously tendered its use for this purpose, but they would not accept it, and burnt the infected materials under the very noses of the town.

One person was brought up from the frigate *Susquehanna*, on Wednesday, sick with black vomit. Dr. Bissell says she is as badly infected as any vessel that ever entered this port. Her Surgeon, Dr. Pinckney, has written to the Secretary of the Treasury for permission to fill her with ice. It has been so long delayed, however, it is now doubtful if the permission will be granted. The near approach of cold weather will soon render unnecessary any application of artificial means to destroy the infection.

A very marked change in the sentiments of the people of Richmond County, particularly among the oystermen and farmers of the west end, has been developed by the events of the last few days. They now express freely their indignation at the burning of the Quarantine buildings, and say it has brought disgrace (!) upon them, and what is *worse*, the act has entailed a heavy bill of expense which must be paid by the County. It is not the cost of the buildings only, but the expenses of a body of troops which is to be quartered upon them for an indefinite time. They say the Tompkinsville incendiaries are the same party who were foremost in trying to have the Quarantine stationed at Seguine's Point. If there is no other way of escaping the heavy taxes which are to fall upon them, it is believed they would even have the ringleaders in the late arson indicted, and punished. They are rapidly coming to the consciousness that there is no escape for them but to return to their allegiance to the laws and act the part of good citizens.

Mr. Collector Schell has also found a happy occasion to place himself right upon the record, and to erase, in some degree, the odium attaching to the revenue service by the action of his subordinates at Quarantine. We published, yesterday, the Collector's letter, granting the use of the Government store.

The United States Marines are also to have an opportunity to vindicate the character of the service, which was considerably tarnished by the supineness of Captain Rich. Lieutenant Woodhull, of the United States frigate *Sabine*, has been detached, and was yesterday sent to the Government storehouses, with fifty marines; three howitzers will also be held in reserve for his use, if they are required. There is to be entire harmony between the Marines and the Metropolitan Police force in protecting *all the property* within the Quarantine inclosure. Lieutenant Woodhull, on landing with his force, called upon the Health Officer, and assured him of his readiness to assist in putting down incendiarism, wherever it might occur upon the grounds. Dr. Thompson thanked him on behalf of the City authorities and Board of Health, and expressed the wish that he had first been placed in command of the force. The Lieutenant said he should shirk no responsibility in repressing mob violence.

Mr. Richard Adams Locke, who was arrested on Wednesday, decided not to give bail, although Mr. Collector Schell signed his bail-bond. Yesterday the Recorder had a consultation with Assistant District-Attorney Sedgwick, and it was decided to allow Mr. Locke to remain in the custody of an officer till his examination to-day at 12 o'clock, when the whole subject of the burning of Quarantine will be investigated.

It is perhaps worthy of remark that the Democratic Convention of Richmond County have appointed Ray Tompkins as their Delegate to the Syracuse Convention, and D. B. Allen, the Alternate.

Military for Quarantine.

Peace is reëstablished on Staten Island, though the preparations for encamping a military force in the vicinity of Quarantine are still going on. The following order of General Sanford informs us what troops have been detailed for service on Staten Island, and explains the duties they are called upon to perform:

HEAD-QUARTERS, FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. MILITIA,
[*Special Orders, No. 6.*]
New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1858.

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 156, from General Head-Quarters, issued pursuant to the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, the Major-General hereby details the Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. Militia, under the command of Col. George Lyon, to proceed, without unnecessary delay, to Richmond County, and take position immediately adjacent to the Quarantine grounds, but not within the Quarantine inclosure, and sufficiently near to the property of the State, and to the buildings to be erected for the accommodation of the sick, to be able, at all times, instantly and effectively, to defend the same, and the lives of the sick, against all violence.

The Troop of the Eighth Regiment, commanded by Captain Varian, (dismounted,) with their battery of mountain howitzers, will proceed with the Regiment and do duty as artillery.

Until suitable buildings, immediately adjacent to the Quarantine grounds, can be selected for barrack purposes, Colonel Lyon will select a suitable site for the encampment of his Regiment, on the north side of the Quarantine, and as near thereto as convenient.

Colonel Lyon will have, for the purpose of defence, the entire military control of the Quarantine grounds belonging to the State. He will not, however, interfere with the Health Officer, or other civil officers acting under his orders, in his or their discharge of the usual duties of the station.

He will avail himself of all necessary means to place himself in a defencible position, and will take all the usual precautions against surprise, and will conform generally to the requirements of the general regulations.

He will each day report directly to the Adjutant-General, at Albany, giving a detail of his doings, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, sending duplicates of his reports to the Major-General.

He will issue strict orders against any member of the regiment entering the Quarantine grounds, or any hotel, tavern or private house upon the Island, without written permission from himself or the officer of the day, unless when acting under orders.

The Commissary General will furnish Colonel Lyon, with all the necessary camp equipage, and with fixed amunition for his howitzers and small arms.

The Regimental Quarter-Master is directed to report to the Major-General, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, to receive instructions respecting the subsistence and accommodations of the Regiment.

Brigadier-General Hall will promulgate the foregoing orders.

By order of Major-General Charles W. Sandford.
C. H. SANDFORD, D. Q. M.,
Acting Division-Inspector.

Head-quarters, Third Brigade, N. Y. S. M.,
New-York, Sept. 8, 1858.
[*Special Orders, No. 2.*]

The foregoing Division Orders are promulgated for the information and government of the Eighth Regiment.

By order of Brigadier-General William Hall.
JAMES SMITH, A. D. C.

The encampment is to be upon the hill north of the Quarantine ground, instead of upon the lawn fronting the Nautilus Hotel. This will be a sore disappointment to all parties, as the position will be wholly out of reach of the people and of the hotels. A piquet guard will do constant duty outside the Quarantine walls.

One detachment will go down to the Island this evening, and the remainder on Sunday or Monday.

Gustavus Katz, who keeps a large dining saloon in the Bowery, known as the Philadelphia House, has obtained the contract for supplying the rations to the troops during their stay upon the Island. He is said to be well qualified for the position.

The Arrests.

NUMBER OF WARRANTS ISSUED—NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED—WHEN AND UNDER WHAT LAW THEY WILL BE TRIED.

The whole number of warrants thus far issued for the arrest of the Quarantine law-breakers is thirty. Of this number nineteen have been served—or, in other words, nineteen persons have been arrested—eighteen of whom have been held in the sum of $2,000 each, and one in $1,000, to await the action of the Grand Jury, who are now sitting, and who will, no doubt, bring in bills of indictment in each case before the close of the present week. The other eleven, for whom warrants have been issued, are expected to be speedily arrested.

It may not be generally understood that none of the Staten Islanders have been up to this time arrested for the greater offences of burglary, arson or riot, nor have any formal charges of such a nature been made. And the reason will appear when it is known that such charges must originate in the County in which the offences were committed, and be submitted to the Grand Jury thereof, though afterwards, if the indictments were found, the *venue* could be changed, and the trial take place in another and less prejudiced County.

The arrests made have been for violation of the special Quarantine laws, because any magistrate of the City and County of New-York can issue his warrant in such cases, all of which *must* be tried in either the General or Special Sessions.

The laws relating to Quarantine are explicit, and the penalties for violating them severe, as will be seen by the following:

PENALTIES FOR INVADING THE QUARANTINE.

> Section 34. Every person who shall oppose or obstruct the Health Officer in performing the duties required of him by law; and every person who shall go on board of, or have any communication, intercourse or dealing with, any vessel under Quarantine, or with any of her crew or passengers, without the permission of the Health Officer; or who shall, without such permission, invade the Quarantine grounds or anchorage, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not less than three nor more than six months in the Penitentiary; and such offender shall be detained at Quarantine so long as the Health Officer shall direct, not exceeding twenty days. In case such person shall be taken sick of any infectious, contagious or pestilential disease, during such twenty days, he shall be detained for such further time, at the Marine Hospital, as the Health Officer shall direct. (1856, ch. 147, sec. 32; and 1857, ch. 412, sec. 4.)

And again:

> Sec. 35. Exclusive jurisdiction of the offences specified in the preceding section is hereby given to the Courts of General and Special Sessions of the peace of the City of New-York; and it shall be the duty of the District-Attorney of the State of New-York to prosecute all persons guilty of such offences in preference to any indictment then in his office; and it shall be the duty of either of said Courts to hear and try the offence against this act in preference to all other cases pending before it; and whenever any person shall be convicted on a trial for such offence, the Court shall forthwith proceed to pronounce judgment upon him, according to the terms prescribed in this act. (1857, ch. 412, sec. 5.)

The prisoners will all be tried at the Court of General Sessions, probably at the October Term, before Recorder Barnard. The case against them appears clear, and they will not, doubtless, fare so easily as they at first anticipated.

More Persons Implicated.

The following affidavits which were made yesterday, implicate several prominent persons, one o both of whom are deacons of the Dutch Reformed Church in the village of Tompkinsville.

Castleton, County of Richmond, ss.

Daniel D. Bissell, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is physician of the Marine Hospital; that he saw Jacob B. Wood, and a man by the name of Egbert, whom he has since learned was Jacob Egbert, on the Quarantine grounds, and within the inclosure thereof, on the 2d inst.; and that he verily believes that each of the said persons invaded the grounds without authority.

(Signed) D. H. BISSELL.

Subscribed and sworn to this 9th day of September, 1858. D. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Mike Williams deposes and says that he was on the Quarantine grounds on the 1st and 2d instant; that while there he saw Edward Hughes within the Quarantine inclosure, and also Thomas Brady, who aided in breaking down the Quarantine gates, and who headed a company of citizens who invaded the Quarantine grounds in a body, and, as the deponent believes, without authority.

MIKE WILLIAMS.

Subscribed and sworn to this 9th day of September, 1858. R. H. THOMPSON,
Health Officer.

Meeting of the Castleton Board of Health.

The Castleton Board of Health met at Burns' Hotel yesterday morning. Dr. Munday, the Health Officer, made the following report:

To the Board of Health of Castleton:

Gentlemen: Since the last meeting of your honorable Board, another case of yellow fever has occurred outside the Quarantine walls, in what is termed Rag-pickers'-row, a part of the block heretofore reported as the infected district. The patient is the husband of the woman reported by me to your Board at your last meeting. He has been conveyed within the Quarantine inclosure, together with his two children, who, however, are not ill. I have directed the bed in which he lay, together with the clothes, to be destroyed, the house to be fumigated, and have appointed Mr. John Jones to superintend the matter, and also to discharge all the duties which have heretofore devolved upon Philip H. Wolf, Esq., who, I am sorry to say, is quite ill. EDWARD C. MUNDAY.
Health Officer of Castleton.

Castleton, Sept. 9, 1858.

Steps were taken to have the houses in Rag-pickers'-row vacated. There were eight or ten poor families in all. Efforts would be made to provide them tenements.

A discussion arose as to whether the Board should accept of the voluntary services of Mr. N. B. Ellenwood as its counsel, or to appoint Mr. Lot C. Clarke. Mr. Ellenwood was finally appointed, and being present, addressed the Board. He said, in substance, that the Board held their offices by virtue of their being Supervisors. Their oaths as Supervisors or Justices of the Peace embraced their duties as Health Officers. As to their duties, he could not do better than by citing the opinion of Chief-Justice Savage, in the case of Van Warman *vs.* The City of Albany, in which an individual sued the City of Albany for damages in tearing down his house, which was infected with cholera. The opinion was as follows:

"When the act complained of was done, these several acts of the Legislature were all in force; and it must be evident that they confer upon the Board of Health very large discretionary powers—among other things, concerning the suppression and removal of nuisances. It is right that such power should exist somewhere, to be exercised upon a proper emergency. If the civil authorities were obliged to await the slow progress of a public prosecution, the evil arising from nuisances would seldom be avoided. It cannot be doubted, I think, that the statute gives a summary remedy to remove or abate nuisances."

The law gave the Board the broadest field for the exercise of their duties; this was the construction of the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court. The powers were designed to supersede the slow progress of a civil process. The Board having power to abate a nuisance, the question arises how are they to abate a nuisance. In this case of Van Norman, although the Court would not allow slight technicalities intervening to prevent the Board from effecting their object, yet in his opinion he would state that he had no doubt that notice should be given the party to abate the nuisance; and if it was not done, then this Board had the power, but it must be done in a way to have the least possible injury done to the property, and with as little violence. The position in which they new stood was one of great responsibility. He thought those duties should be performed faithfully and energetically, but at the same time prudently and discreetly. The statute gave the Health Officer of the Quarantine no power to protect the town of Castleton. The town of Castleton, if not protected by this Board, was the most helpless of any town in the State. This very Quarantine was a detriment to the town of Castleton. He had examined the testimony of Dr. Harrison, who came here in 1810, and the testimony of Dr. Smith in 1820. In 1810, there were but two houses on the north side, two on the west, and on the south side of the Quarantine there were only three houses between the wall and Van Duzer's Ferry. In 1848, when an application was made to the Legislature to remove the Quarantine, the Committee reported that the northern and eastern shores of the island were a part of the suburbs of New-York. The shipping at this port duplicated every ten years; and, according to Dr. Thompson, one of every ten ships was Quarantined, and, of course, with this increase there was an increase of pestilence.

Mr. E. showed figures to prove the gradual increase of yellow fever. Under all the circumstances, however, he advised that no immediate action be taken, as it was a time requiring the exercise of great sagacity and discretion. If the Board wished it he would draw up a statement for their consideration. To prevent the disease from extending in the town, and to perform their duties, they should see the sick inside, and be able to report their condition, in order that the Board might counteract the misrepresentations that had been made.

Mr. Frean alluded to the ordinance adopted two years since by the Board, which had been declared void by Judge Birdseye, of the Supreme Court, the decision being based upon a technicality. The Board had readopted the same ordinance, in a form avoiding the technical objection. That ordinance provided that no person should be allowed to come without the Quarantine gate into the town. Dr. Thompson was the only person who had observed that ordinance. Every other employe, reeking with infection, came out of the inclosure, and was allowed to sit in bar-rooms without interference.

He then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That all intercourse be stopped and prevented in that part of the village of Tompkinsville, known as the infected district, and particularly the buildings known as Rag-Pickers'-row; and that the occupants of any of the buildings which may, by the Health Officer, be deemed dangerous from infection or contagion, be notified and requested to remove therefrom.

Resolved, That in case the occupants of said building should, after such notice, neglect or refuse to remove therefrom, that it shall be the duty of the Health Officer to take immediate steps and carry out the foregoing resolution, and compel the said occupants to evacuate the said premises; and that in case it should be necessary to fence the whole or any part of said district, that the Health Officer report the fact to the Committee of this Board appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That Mr. Ellenwood prepare a statement and make such suggestions to this Board as may be necessary to enable them to judge of their duties to be performed in the present existing state of affairs in the town of Castleton.

The Board then adjourned.

Commissioners of Health.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF THE MAYOR.

The Commissioners of Health met as usual at noon, yesterday, in the Mayor's office.

An application was made to allow of cotton being brought up from the steamer *Nashville*, from Charleston. It was refused, the Commission expressing its willingness to give a permit to ship the cotton to go East.

General Sandford attended, and laid before the Board plans for buildings, comprising mess-rooms and a kitchen for the troops outside of Quarantine. His Honor, the Mayor, promised that not a day should be lost in proceeding with the erection, the General also promising to send down a detachment of soldiers to protect the workmen. It was arranged that the 8th Regiment, comprising 250 men, should proceed to Quarantine, part of them to-day, (Friday,) the rest on Saturday. The cavalry will not take their horses, but will have charge of a few howitzers.

The following preamble and resolution was then submitted by Dr. Rockwell:

Whereas, On the night of the 1st and 2d inst., the Quarantine buildings, belonging to the State, and located on Staten Island, were wantonly, maliciously, and inhumanly destroyed by fire, by an armed mob of the citizens of Richmond County; and

Whereas, There are good reasons to believe that certain officers of the Federal Government, who were stationed at Quarantine, by their acts on the nights of the 1st and 2d inst., as well as prior and subsequent thereto, were guilty of conduct, in connection with the wholesale arson, which is highly censurable, if not criminal; and

Whereas, If the above allegations are founded in truth, the parties referred to have acted in contravention to the laws of the State, of the United States, and of humanity; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of this Board be appointed to inquire into all the facts of the allegations made against the Federal officers who were present at the conflagration at Quarantine on the night of the 2d inst., and to report the same to the Board as soon as practicable.

The Mayor said he had an amendment to propose, and some remarks to offer. He said: I visited the Quarantine ground yesterday, and was astonished to find what an amount of damage had been done. In the course of my walk about the grounds, I found Collector SCHELL and Mr. LOCKE. I put the question to Mr. SCHELL in this wise: "Mr. SCHELL, when you took the trouble to come all the way round the table at the Metropolitan, to say to me that you had sent a hundred marines to Quarantine, did you intend that I should understand that you had sent them for the purpose of protecting the Quarantine or not?" Said he: "I certainly did intend that you should so understand it." I told him I so inferred and understood, or else I should have gone on and sent policemen down. Then I was introduced to the Lieutenant, and somebody asked the Collector, I think, what had become of Capt. RICH. The reply was, "He has gone to the Navy-yard." I said he ought to go there or somewhere else, and never be put on duty again; for any American officer who would stand there, with a hundred marines, and ground arms, while a mob was engaged in burning buildings occupied by helpless men and women, ought never to do duty again, and I was very much obliged to Mr. Schell for sending him away. [Laughter.] My amendment is this: that the thanks of the Board be tendered to Collector Schell for the prompt manner in which he sent the marines to Quarantine for the purpose of protecting it, and for removing them when he found they neglected to do so.

Dr. MILLER—I second the amendment.

The Mayor (resuming)—In the first place we must rebuild Quarantine there at once. Taking the most favorable consideration of the present circumstances we can, if we had a locality for immediate use elsewhere, where it would require sea walls, &c., as it would at Sandy Hook or Romer Shoals, we could not build a Quarantine in less than seven or ten years. It must, therefore, remain during that time, and this shows the necessity of good permanent buildings. I am satisfied the Commissioners of Emigration have power under State laws to raise the money, and as far as my influence goes with them, it shall be used to raise the funds and put up buildings in the most permanent manner possible; and also to commence suit against Richmond County for damages; and also to keep troops there until this can be done. The question is, whether a mob or the laws shall rule? Prior to this difficulty I was mainly in favor of removing Quarantine, but I feel that the people of Staten Island have put the State and City authorities in a position where they are compelled to insist upon rebuilding Quarantine there, to assert the supremacy of law. After it is rebuilt we can then open our batteries about removal, but until then Quarantine must remain where it is. I propose that when the work of rebuilding is completed, the County of Richmond be notified by proclamation of the Governor that the ban is removed, and that the buildings are in its hands for protection; that she has paid for them once and that if she wishes to burn them down again she can do so.

On motion of Dr. MILLER, the resolutions as amended were adopted. It was also voted to send a copy of them to Washington.

On motion of Dr. MILLER, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Health Officer be, and he is hereby directed to report to this Board the number of cases of yellow fever which were received into the Marine Hospital during the month of August ult., compared with the number received during the same month in 1856.

On motion of Dr. MILLER, it was resolved that the Board fully indorse the views of the Mayor in reference to the rebuilding Quarantine, and that he be instructed to urge them upon the Commissioners of Emigration.

Important Meeting of the Emigration Commissioners.

DETERMINATION TO REBUILD THE HOSPITALS AT QUARANTINE—ENERGETIC ACTION OF THE MAYOR.

The Commissioners of Emigration met in Worth-street yesterday afternoon. Present, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, Messrs. CURTIS, PURDY, JELLINGHAUS and HUNT.

The President inquired what would be the expense of the erection of the shanties now building at Quarantine.

His Honor Mayor TIEMANN replied that he thought $1,000 would cover the expense, and that the work was proceeding as rapidly as possible. He repeated to the Board the observation he had made at that day's meeting of the Commissioners of Health, and proceeded to argue that the Commissioners of Emigration were not only in possession of full powers to proceed in rebuilding a new Hospital, but that it was imperatively necessary that without loss of time they should take the necessary steps for that purpose. They had not only a right, but power to borrow if necessary any proper sum of money for the restoration of the buildings which had been so wantonly destroyed, and to take the requisite measures for fixing the expense upon that section of the people that had rendered itself liable for the outbreak. The Quarantine grounds and property were held by the Commissioners in trust, and he hoped to be able to convince the Board of the immediate necessity and obligation that they should place themselves without delay in such a position as to be able to discharge their duties to the sick who were hourly confided to their charge upon each fresh arrival. It would be no excuse to say that they had been rendered helpless by the destruction of their hospital. They must erect another. They were bound by the law to receive the patients daily presented.

The President observed that the Commission was deprived of the means.

The Mayor replied that the law was obligatory; it said they *shall* receive. His Honor quoted from the law books the following extracts, which, in support of his position, he recited at length to the Board:

Chapter 195, Laws of New-York, May 5, 1847: An Act concerning passengers in vessels—section 4 and 5 provides, among other matters, that

"The said Commissioners are authorized to apply, in their discretion, any part of the said money, to aid in removing any of said persons from any part of this State to any part of another State, or in assisting them to procure employment, or in preventing them from becoming a public charge." They are also authorized, "in their discretion, to apply any part of the said monies to the purchase or lease of any property, or the erection of any building which they may deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid. But any expenses so incurred by the Commissioners, in any city, town or county, shall be charged to the share of such monies which any such place shall be entitled to receive, for expense incurred in the support or maintenance of the persons for whom commutation money shall have been paid, or on whose account bonds shall have been taken."

Further, it is provided by the Laws of New-York, 72nd session, 1849, chapter 350, sections 6 and 13—as amended:

"The institution belonging to this State, now known as the Marine Hospital, and all the lands and buildings thereon, and all lands and buildings which shall hereafter be purchased or erected, and designated for such Marine Hospital, or lands and buildings used for Quarantine purposes, are hereby vested in the Commissioners of Emigration, to be by them held *in trust* for the people of this State, and the sole and executive control of the same is hereby given to said Commissioners for the purpose of receiving therein all persons for whom bonds may be required"—"and who shall be sent to such hospital by the Health Officer, or under his authority."

The 13th section provides what alien passengers are to be received into such hospital, and is compulsory in reference to the *reception* of patients.

"They *shall* also receive and provide for all other patients and passengers who shall have landed from any vessel at the port of New-York affected with any contagious or infectious disorder who shall be directed to be so received by the Health Officer."

The act of 1853, chapter 224, section 7, provides compulsorily, that the "Commissioners of Emigration are hereby directed to *provide* suitable accommodations" for the sick confided to their care.

The act of 1850, chapter 28, section 1, provides that "the Commissioners of Emigration are authorized to borrow from time to time such sums of money as may be needed for the support of the Marine Hospital," "and to mortgage for the securing the payment or the moneys so borrowed any of the real estate held or purchased by the said Commissioners for the people of this State, or which may hereafter be purchased by the Commissioners."

"That before executing such mortgage the Commissioners shall present to the Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General a statement showing the reason of such loan and the intended application thereof, and a description of the real estate intended to be mortgaged, and no such mortgage shall be lawful unless a certificate of approval be first given signed by the Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General."

Again, section 3, "the moneys shall be repaid out of the surplus funds received by the Commissiones, or from the proceeds of the lands so mortgaged."

The Mayor argued that the law thus cited gave ample powers.

The President reminded the Mayor that there was already an existing mortgage on the Staten Island property to the amount of $300,000, and that any added buildings would be comparatively valueless in the acceptation of parties who might be inclined to furnish money.

Commissioner HUNT asked whether the interest of the money already borrowed was not paid out of the sums received as commutation money.

The President replied in the affirmative. He did not believe that any power that might be given in the act to build would be indefinite.

The Mayor observed that the cost ought to be repaid by Richmond County and would be recoverable. As to the question of the removal of Quarantine, the supremacy of the law must first be vindicated. The Hospital must be rebuilt. The question of the removal would be an after question. That, if necessary, had been put back twenty years by this insane outbreak. It would take at least seven years to erect a proper Quarantine station on any other site that had been indicated, and what in the meantime must be done with the sick?

The President expressed an opinion that the sum equivalent to the amount of mischief done and damage actually sustained, which was at least $300,000, could never be obtained; the attempt would be idle. A less sum might do.

Commissioner HUNT thought that $100,000 would see them over the Winter. He spoke of iron shanties.

The Mayor said that iron shanties were very expensive.

Commissioner PURDY expressed himself strongly in favor of instant and decided action.

The Mayor again urged that the Hospital should be rebuilt without delay, observing: "Let us act promptly; I am tired of sucking my fingers." The building ought to be instantly commenced, and the troops ought to be retained at Quarantine until the work be finished. Then he would say to the people of Richmond County: "Gentlemen, we have rebuilt our Hospital, as we expect, at your expense. You can attempt to burn it down again if you think proper."

Commissioner HUNT asked if the Small-pox Hospital were not susceptible of repair.

After some explanations, it was decided that, as the expense would not exceed $4,000, that work should be commenced forthwith; and a Committee of Construction, consisting of the President, the Mayor and Commissioner HUNT, was appointed. It was stated that about 60 patients might therein be accommodated. The cheapest thing with the St. Nicholas was to raze it.

Three hundred thousand dollars being named as the necessary sum, the President again reiterated his doubts that it could not be borrowed, nor did he feel willing to vote for spending so large a sum under present circumstances.

The Mayor urged energetic action. If the Board would assume a proper attitude, in less than three weeks there would be a "terrible squealing" on Staten Island. The people would soon get sick of the troops being quartered upon them. Already the inhabitants of the lower end of the Island were in opposition to those of the upper section. The perpetrators of this conflagration, and its originators and abettors, would, in less than two months, be very glad to have their case tried in another county. They were already unpopular.

Commissioner CURTIS said that the current had certainly changed.

The Mayor indorsed the present Quarantine station as, in his own judgment, the fittest for all time Coney Island and the shore of Long Island generally were out of the question, and swampy and totally unfit. Previously to the fire he had been down to Long Branch, and from conversations and inquiry there though he might have had some inclination to favor the removal of Quarantine, he came away with an altered mind. How much more so, now that the vindication of order and law required that Quarantine should be retained in its present location, at least until that vindication had been asserted. What was now doing in the erection of temporary buildings had been done purely upon his own responsibility. Let the Commission manifest a proper amount of decision, and unquestionably they would succeed in getting the requisite amount of money for repairing the mischief. He would move that, in accordance with the provisions of the clauses in the acts he had recited, the sum of $300,000 be sought to be obtained and applied for that purpose.

The Mayor then drafted and submitted the following:

Resolved, That in conformity with the act of the Legislature passed March 2, 1850, the Board apply to the Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General of the State for their approval to raise on the property of the State held in trust by the Commissioners of Emigration, a sum not exceeding $300,000, that being the amount estimated to have been destroyed by a mob at Quarantine Marine Hospital on the nights of the 1st and 2d of September, for the purpose of rebuilding the said Marine Hospital and erect other buildings as may be needed for Quarantine purposes.

The resolution was seconded by Commissioner HUNT, and carried unanimously.

Commissioner PURDY moved that the resolution so passed be referred to the Mayor, the President and Counsel of the Board, to carry it into effect. Agreed to.

The President still seemed restless, and inquired, "How about this finance matter?"

The Mayor said, "Let us once get the approval of the Governor, and we can have any amount of money we need to spend upon the ground."

There the matter ended for the present.

A letter from Dr. BISSELL was read, stating that the Stapleton Board of Health still insisted upon the reception, by the Commissioners, of patients sent to them, though the buildings were destroyed. After some conversation on this subject, it was decided to signify to that body that the Commissioners would not refuse to receive patients forwarded by any properly-constituted Board of Health; that is, so far as their present crippled means of acquiescence would allow.

The Board then adjourned.

Gov. King's Proclamation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is confidently presumed that the proclamation of the Governor declaring the County of Richmond in a state of insurrection subjects the riotous offenders to trial by Court Martial for their murderous and incendiary crimes, and supersedes their right to a trial by a Jury of their own County, on which they have relied for impunity. Otherwise *cui bono?*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Sept. 11.

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III.—THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY FEUD—The Statement of the Trustees of the Observatory.

IV.—EUROPEAN NEWS—By the *Fulton*.

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IX.—UTAH—The Territorial Election.

X.—EDITORIALS—Neutrality of Telegraphs: A New Line—The Observatory Feud—Capabilities of the Cable—Turkish Retribution—The Quarantine Culprits—A Jolly Monopoly, &c.

XI.—THE BLOUNT AND DE RIVIERE AFFAIR—Letter from DE RIVIERE.

XII.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Full Reports of the Produce and Live Stock Markets in New-York for the Week—Interesting Items for Farmers.

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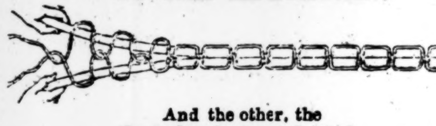

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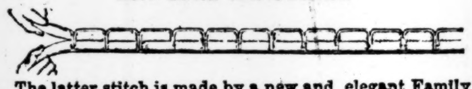

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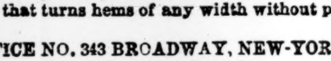

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☞ Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's Wig and Hair Dye Manufactory, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price. For style, quality, perfect fit and natural appearance we challenge the world.

☞ Great Fire in the Bowery!!!!
STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH OF VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT SAFE.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1858.
Messrs. VALENTINE & BUTLER:
GENTLEMEN: On the 3d inst. the premises No. 13 Bowery, occupied by us, were entirely destroyed by fire. All our books, valuable papers, &c., were preserved in one of your Alum Patent Safes. The safe was subjected to a severe trial, having been in the centre of the building, which was five stories high and ninety feet deep. It remained in the ruins thirty hours, having fallen into a large bin of burning charcoal, which rendered it impossible to reach it sooner. On opening it we found, to our gratification, all its contents uninjured, excepting the bindings of the books, which were started by the steam—valuable papers, bank bills, &c., being in as perfect a condition as when deposited. These evidences of the great value of your safe, when subjected to an intense fire, we shall be pleased to submit for examination when called upon to do so.
Respectfully yours,
H. A. PATTERSON & BROTHERS.
A complete assortment of the Alum Patent Safes, for banks, merchants and dwelling houses, for sale by
VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
No. 337 Broadway.

☞ Herron's Sewing Machine Company's NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE COMPLETE FOR $25.
The new improvement in this superior machine renders it the most desirable article for all family purposes offered to the public. The stitch is sure, its capacity unsurpassed. State and County Rights for sale on most favorable terms at No. 447 Broadway.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Dr. Mossey's Sublimated Electricity—astonishing Cures after other forms of Electricity had been ineffectual. See his advertisement on this page.

MARRIED.

KINNY—PURDY.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 9, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, EDWARD B. KINNY to M. EMMA PURDY, daughter of Alfred S. Purdy, M. D., and granddaughter of the officiating clergyman.

GRAYDON—MITCHELL.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 9, in the Presbyterian Church, corner of University-place and 10th st., by the Rev. Dr. Ferris, JAMES GRAYDON to MARY A. MITCHELL, all of this City.

MOLLER—BURDELL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, by the Rev. A. A. Wood, Mr. J. ANTON MOLLER, of Oldenburg, Germany, to Miss ANNA M. BURDELL, of this City.

WALTON—FENTON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 8, by the Rev. A. H. Partridge, EDWARD A. WALTON to CAROLINA T., second daughter of Col. Thos. G. Benton, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

SMITH—REMINGTON.—At Savannah, Wayne Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. H. Harton, ALEXANDER SMITH, of New-York, to MARY M. REMINGTON, both formerly of Hudson.

TOWNSEND—WADHAMS.—At Walcottville, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 8, by the Rev. Leonard Bacon, of Litchfield, E. F. TOWNSEND, of Milwaukee, Wis., and MARY J., daughter of the Hon. George D. Wadhams, of Wolcottville.

Milwaukee papers please copy.

DIED.

BECHTEL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 2¼ A. M., JOHN D. BECHTEL, native of Bremen, Germany, aged 41 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 40 Tompkins place, South Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 12, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

PHELPS.—In Staten Island, on Thursday morning, Sept. 9, JUSTUS DEVORE, son of Justus M. and Phebe J. Phelps, aged 8 months and 1 day.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) Sept. 10, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, Factoryville Landing. Boats leave foot of Whitehall-st., at 12½ o'clock.

☞ Charleston, S. C., and Syracuse papers please copy.

VOORHIES.—At Washington Hollow, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 8, HENRY LAW, infant son of John S. and M. M. Voorhies.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock from the residence of his parents, No. 307 East Broadway.

DEVEREUX.—At Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, on Tuesday, Sept. 7, CATHARINE LIVINGSTON DEVEREUX, aged 7 years, daughter of John C. and Susan Devereux, of New-York.

NEWBOLD.—At Andalusia, near Philadelphia, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Fox, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 8, after a short illness, GEORGE NEWBOLD, President of the Bank of America, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, Sept. 10, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 50 East 21st-st., without further invitation.

BARTLETT.—At Suspension Bridge, (Niagara Falls,) N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 5, on his way to Boston, of consumption, after a lingering illness, GEO. H. BARTLETT, late of New-Orleans, La., aged 29 years 4 months and 19 days.

BUILDING HARDWARE.
SAFE-FRONT DOOR LOCKS.
EXTRA SAFE PAD-LOCKS.
SECRET BOLTS AND LATCHES.
BRASS AND IRON DOOR CHAINS.
PORCELAIN AND PLATED DOOR KNOBS.
LOCKSMITHS' AND BELLHANGERS'
MATERIALS, FOR SALE AT REDUCED
PRICES, FOR CASH, BY
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
NO. 49 JOHN-ST.,
CORNER DUTCH.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
NO. 37—MAIDEN-LANE—NO. 37.
Have now in store and are receiving from various steamer,
NOVELTIES IN
FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS and CACHEPEIGNES,
BRACELETS, BROOCHES and NECKLACES,
SHAWL PINS, BELT BUCKLES AND BELT CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS and DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,
which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices.

W. & J. MORRISON,
No. 79 Chambers-st.,
Importers and Jobbers of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Velvet Ribbons, Yankee Notions,
Zephyr Worsteds, Fancy Goods,
Shetland Wool, Woolen Yarns,
Expansion Skirts, Bustles, &c.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.
All descriptions of gold jewelry, diamond rings, silver spoons, forks, &c., for sale at retail at less than usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
Compounded entirely from Gums.
Precisely what the name indicates.
Regulate the Liver, and the stomach and bowels will be effectually regulated.
DR. SANFORD, Proprietor,
No. 345 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by all Druggists in town and country, at $1 per bottle.

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UNION-SQUARE.
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Strangers intending to visit the City should apply for rooms, if possible, in advance of their arrival.
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AND
POPULAR PRICES.
We offer the following at full
TWENTY PER CENT.
Below the prices of any establishment in New-York:
GAS FIXTURES.
A complete and unequalled variety of
CHANDELIERS FOR PARLORS,
DINING ROOMS,
AND LIBRARIES.
French China Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, &c., &c.
English Iron-Stone Ware, Silver-plated Ware, &c.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

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No. 409 BROADWAY.
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
And GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, at less than usual prices. Shirts made to order from measure, and warranted to fit. Favorable inducements offered to wholesale cash buyers.

DR. WITMER'S GREAT PILE SPECIFIC.
A certain cure for external or internal piles.
A CURE GUARANTEED.
Reference given to hundreds of persons in this City who were afflicted with piles for 20 years, and Dr. WITMER'S pile suppository cured them.
Sold at the Bowery Drug Store, No. 158, just above Broome-st.

SCROFULA OF 33 YEARS.
DR. SAMUEL B. SMITH: Two boxes of your most wonderful Magnetic Salve have cured me of a scrofula of 33 years. My brother died of the same disease. P. C. RIDOUT, No. 51 Watt-st. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church, and by druggists.

COMPANY D, EIGHTH REGIMENT, WASHINGTON GREYS—COMPANY ORDER, NO. 10.—Sir, you are hereby ordered to appear at the armory, Mercer House, this afternoon at 1½ o'clock precisely, in full uniform, gray pants, knapsack with overcoats rolled on top, to proceed to Richmond, S. I. Each member will bring his fatigue jacket, cap and a blanket. By order of
E. D. LAWRENCE, Commandant.
M. F. HATCHER, Orderly.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, LIVER COMPLAINTS CURED.—St. Catharine Mineral Water, in its Natural State. See certificate (by calling) from well known persons.
Prices per dozen quarts, $3; per dozen pints, $2.
Packed for transportation. C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York, or W. M. GILES, No. 189 6th-av. corner of 13th-st.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE LADIES PASTIME.—The beautiful art of decorating glass, to resemble the finest China. An hour's amusement transforms a glass into a China vase. All the materials, and a book of instruction, can be procured at No. 502 Broadway, Depot for Jouven's Kid Glove Cleaner.
JAMES NEARY, Manager.

KARL FORMES WILL SING "THE TRUMpet shall Sound," from Handel's "Messiah," at the Harmonic Concert at the Crystal Palace TO-NIGHT. Tickets 25 cents.

WE AGAIN CALL THE ATTENTION OF our readers to the advertisement of the Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st and 3d av. Now is the time to lay by for Winter and we cheerfully recommend the above institution to our friends.

AUCTION GOODS.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl sts.,
Have just received from auction,
1,600 pieces MERINOS,
500 pieces CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
500 pieces PRINTED MERINOS,
Of the celebrated manufacture of
THIRION, MAILLARD, & CO.,
Will be sold by the lot or piece at a small advance.

ROBES A LEZ AND ROBES A DEUX JUPES,
In SILKS,
MOUSSELIN DE LAINES,
CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
And MERINOS.
Just received by
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Pearl sts.

PARIS DRESS GOODS.
A SPLENDID AND VERY DESIRABLE LINE,
Comprising all the newest and most attractive things in
MOUSSELIN DE LAINES,
CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
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VALENCIAS,
AMELINES,
PRINTS, &c., &c., &c.,
Just landing and for sale by
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
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LYONS SILKS.
50 cases
OF NEW AND VERY CHOICE STYLES
Just landed from the last steamers, and for sale by
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
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READY THIS WEEK.
I.
THE FIFTEENTH THOUSAND OF
TWO MILLIONS,
BY
WM. ALLEN BUTLER.
Price 50 cents.
II.
ON THURSDAY,
LEGENDS AND LYRICS,
BY
ANNE ADELAIDE PROCTER,
(Daughter of the Poet, Barry Cornwall.)
1 vol., 12mo. 75 cents.
This is the charming volume of fresh and tender poems, by the daughter of one of England's most honored and popular poets, which has lately been received with so hearty a welcome in England and America. Choice portions of it, copied by the press with lively praises, have found their way to the firesides of both lands.
III.
ON FRIDAY,
ELECTRON:
OR, THE PRANKS OF THE MODERN PUCK.
"I'll put a Girdle round about the Earth."
A TELEGRAPHIC EPIC FOR THE TIMES.
BY W. C. RICHARDS.
In which the origin, progress, and marvelous developments of the Sciences of Electricity and Magnetism are set forth poetically and practically for 2,500 years, from the time of Thales to the Submarine Telegraph, embracing every broad field of Electrical Discovery and achievement, and especially the last great FIELD of the Atlantic Ocean.
CONTENTS:
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THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.
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THE LAYING OF THE TELEGRAPHIC CABLE; With all its incidents and anecdotes impressive or diverting; as well as fresh and reliable biographical sketches of Messrs. Field and Everett, and Captain Hudson. An authentic history for the people, complete and accurate, substantial and cheap. Abundantly and graphically illustrated with portraits, maps, views and groups, and representations of the machinery employed. 1 vol. 8vo. Price 50 cents.
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JUST PUBLISHED:
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FOR
1858–59,
Containing the names and places of business of 25,000 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Paints, Oils, Medicines, &c., &c., &c., in the United States, Canadas, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c., &c., the West Indies, viz: Havana, Kingston, &c., &c.; also London and Liverpool, England, Melbourne, Sydney, Australia, and the leading Wholesale Houses in Europe, viz: Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Russia, &c., &c., China and the East Indies, viz: Canton, Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras, &c., &c.
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Price 50 cents a bottle.
We have testimonials from
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ELECTRICITY—IN EVERY AVAILABLE FORM—SUCCESSFULLY EMPLOYED FOR THE CURE OF ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. By WILLIAM R. MASSY, M. D., No. 30 Cooper Institute, New-York. SUBLIMATED ELECTRICITY; Or, ELECTRICITY GREATLY REFINED. *A new modification*, with an APPARATUS *unlike* any other in the known world, being a compound arrangement by which *almost miraculous results are obtained*, viz.: PARALYSIS, DEAFNESS, LOST OR IMPAIRED POWERS, *often restored within one hour, and all diseases having origin in a deranged nervous system speedily curable thereby.* Of these facts Dr. MASSY has Testimony in *every State of the Union*, and ample in this City. The undersigned bears testimony to the wonderful efficacy of Dr. MASSY'S ELECTRO-MEDICO APPARATUS, having witnessed two extraordinary cures, effected thereby within the last fortnight. JOHN H. BELL, Professor of MATHEMATICS and NAUTICAL ASTRONOMY, No. 18 Peter Cooper Institute, New-York. N. B.—Dr. MASSY'S Remedies, prepared by Electricity, to act by external application, and often immediately, in any of the above diseases, sent in packages of from $1 to $10. Those who use, will find them all that is represented.

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BUILT BY
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EXPRESSLY FOR THE BUSINESS.
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NEAR NEW CANAL-ST.
An entire new and extensive stock of
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COMPETITION DEFIED
AS TO TASTE,
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CUSTOMERS' DEPARTMENT
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This establishment having, at its commencement, made arrangements with parties in Paris for the best artists in the way of cutting, are happy to inform their patrons and the public of their arrival by the *Ariel*, with the
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The artist having the management of the
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supply all demands;
and, in order that every one may receive a souvenir of this, the most remarkable event of the age, and so that it shall not be cumbersome, we have mounted it up to be worn as Charms or Watch Keys.

In Brass	for 15 cents each.
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We suppose the reputation of our House is all the guarantee needed, when we assert that this Cable is the veritable one from on board the steamer *Niagara*. In addition to that, however, we have the documents to place the genuineness beyond question.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

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ARTS OF BEAUTY; OR, SECRETS OF A LADY'S TOILET. With Hints to Gentlemen on the Art of Fascinating. By Madame LOLA MONTEZ, Countess of Lansfeldt. Cloth, gilt side. Price 50 cents.
This book contains an account, in detail, of all the arts employed by the fashionable ladies of all the chief cities of Europe, for the purpose of developing and preserving their charms. Independent of its rare and really useful matter, the book is a curiosity as a piece of art itself, for the most delicate subjects are handled with a skill and an unexceptional propriety of language, which is really surprising.
This work is also full of the curious and useful recipes used by the beauties of Europe, and will enable our ladies to supply their toilets, at a trifling cost, with what cannot be purchased at the perfumer's at any cost.
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A MONSTER MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT at the Crystal Palace TO-NIGHT. The HARMONIC SOCIETY, KARL FORMES, the Great Cable Celebration Odes, the Drum Corps of the 71st Regiment—a brilliant festival. For particulars, see announcements. Tickets, 25 cents.

IMPORTANT
TO
DRY-GOODS DEALERS.
One of the best assorted Stocks
FRESH, CHOICE, ATTRACTIVE,
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now exposed for sale at our
WAREROOMS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N.Y.,
to which we solicit attention.
Great taste is displayed in our selection.
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The variety and style exhibited in this department is large
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
We have an extensive assortment, and of the most fashionable shade and shape for Fall and Winter.
SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!
All makes and sizes.
HOSIERY, YANKEE NOTIONS, WHITE GOODS,
LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS,
AND CASSIMERES
DOMESTICS.
We have made large purchases for cash, and are prepared to give buyers at the very lowest figure
MERRIMAC, COCHECO, PACIFIC, SPRAGUE, MANCHESTER, &c., &c.,
PRINTS AND DE LAINES.
Cabot, Lawrence, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsutta,
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
and other popular styles of Domestics.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., New-York.

KARL FORMES, THE GREAT BASSO, IN three songs at the Harmonic Society Concert, at the Crystal Palace, to-night. Tickets, 25 cents.

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THE NEW-YORK STEAM BREWERY,
Nos. 38 and 40 Carmine-st., and No. 17 Downing-st.,
BREWERS OF
EXTRA SUPERIOR
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DRAUGHT, BOTTLING AND SHIPPING,
Brewed by the new process of Steam.
The acknowledged superiority of the Malt Liquors brewed by this establishment renders it superfluous to enumerate its excellence over ales manufactured by the old process.
All Ales, Porters, &c., brewed by the New-York Steam Brewery are made from Prime Barley, Malt and Hops only.
Office No. 38 Carmine-st.,
between Bleecker and Bedford sts.

THE ORIGINAL ODES, WRITTEN BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS, for the great Cable Celebration, repeated by the Harmonic Society, at the Crystal Palace, to-night. Tickets, 25 cents.

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MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Have removed to
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A GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL AT THE Crystal Palace TO-NIGHT. KARL FORMES in three songs, the Harmonic Society in grand choruses and other selections. Tickets, 25 cents.

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Splendid Plated CAKE-BASKETS, CASTERS, ICE-PITCHERS, URNS, TEA-SETS, CUPS, &c., &c., for Target Excursions—all of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

REPETITION OF ALL THE MUSIC SUNG at the Great Cable Celebration, with brilliant additions, and the great basso, KARL FORMES, TO-NIGHT, at the Crystal Palace. Tickets, 25 cents.

MR. EDITOR: DEAR SIR—YOUR READERS will remember the sad occurrence that took place at David's Island on the 21st of last July, to some of the friends who accompanied the Sunday School of M. P. Church on an excursion to that Island. One of the young ladies was rescued from a watery grave Although it was believed she would never recover, yet through the blessing of God, on the untiring efforts of Dr. LYMAN FISK, she has been restored to health. The physician having refused to receive compensation for his arduous services, her friends would take this public manner of expressing their gratitude to him for his kindness and fidelity.
THEOLORE MANGUM.

KARL FORMES WILL SING IN HANDEL'S great duett, from "Israel in Egypt," "The Lord is a Man of War," at the Harmonic Society Concert at the Crystal Palace TO-NIGHT. Tickets 25 cents.

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WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN AND groom, a situation; is a respectable single young man; perfectly understands the proper care and management of gentlemen's horses; is also a good gardener, and a good milker of cows, and understands the raising of poultry; has no objection to town or country; can give one year and a half first-class City reference. Can be seen at Mr. James Desner's saddlery store, No. 125 4th-av., or address a note to COACHMAN, Box No. 125, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT family, a situation in any part of the country, to take charge of a house and live with the family; the man is a competent coachman and gardener, &c.; the woman is a competent cook, washer, ironer and baker, &c. Moderate wages in a permanent place. N. B.—Please let no person answer this except those who want to make an engagement right away. Address MAN AND WIFE, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter in a store; is willing to make himself useful; would have no objection to work on a farm or assist in a garden; he is also a good groom, and understands the treatment of horses; as the advertiser would be found willing and obliging to get an honest living. wages not so much looked for as a good home. Any person in want of such help will address C. B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden; can give satisfactory reference from his last employer for two years before. Address J. M., Box No. 126, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, in a wholesale hardware store. He has had 5 years' experience in the retail trade in the country, and is not afraid of work. Salary not so much of an object as a good situation. The best of City or country reference given. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, BY A young man, who perfectly understands his business; is a good driver; has good City reference; is a good inside servant if required; has no objection to the country. Address for J. M., at Trainor's Saddlery, No. 514 Broadway, or at No. 11 5th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN, a situation as groom; would be willing to work on a farm; understands both perfectly well; is a good driver; would be willing and obliging to his employer. Good reference. Address C. B., Box No. 126 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, with undoubted city references, a place as porter or entry clerk; is competent to act as salesman; wholesale produce house preferred: a good place more desired than high wages. Apply by letter, stating where an interview may be had, to W. A., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND OBLIGING Protestant young man, a situation; he is a good coachman and groom and a first-rate gardener; is willing to make himself useful in any capacity; distance no object; has the very best of reference from his last employer. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED young man, as waiter in a private family, or private boarding-house; understands the dining-room, &c., thoroughly. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, one door from 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man, or would go as an assistant on an extensive establishment. Can give good reference. Apply at SMITH'S seed store, No. 64 White-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as waiter in a private family. Can give five years' City reference. Address F. R., No. 746 Broadway, for two days.

TO PUBLISHERS OF PAPERS.—THE UNDERSIGNED, who has been for the last 15 years mailing clerk in one of the largest Post-Offices in the United States, and who has a good geographical knowledge of the country, wishes a situation as mailing clerk or agent to attend to the transmission of papers in some daily or weekly newspaper establishment. Address, to New-Haven, Conn., BELA B. HOMER.

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WANTED—A STOUT AMERICAN BOY, FROM 13 to 15 years old: one who lives with his parents, and can bring unquestionable references as to honesty and capability, can apply at the piano-forte warerooms of JUDSON & MUNGER, No 722 Broadway.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE widow woman, as a first-class cook, in all its branches; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference given from her last place; also, her daughter, 15 years old, to take care of children and do plain sewing, and make herself generally useful; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 181 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY EXPERIENCED young women, situations as chambermaids and waitresses or nurses and plain sewers, and would assist at washing. They have the most unexceptionable Brooklyn references. Two first-rate general houseworkers and two smart small girls also want situations. They with others can be seen until suited at WALLACE'S old established office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy and economical woman; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; also, a neat, tidy, willing and obliging girl, as chambermaid and nurse, or waiter and to do plain sewing; will be found efficient, prudent and trusty. Ladies in want of first class servants will apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, WHO keep house for their aged mother, wish to obtain work by the day; they are first-rate washers and ironers, and understand all kinds of house cleaning; can give the best of reference as to honesty and capability. Apply at No. 178 Division-st., in the basement, under the shawl store. Also family washing done in their own house in the most satisfactory manner.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COOK, WHO is proficient in all branches of her business, in a private family; understands all kinds of meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $9, in City or country. Also, her niece, as seamstress, who has learned dressmaking, wages $7. Call No. 216 East 23d-st., 3d for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as professed cooks, as waiter and chamber maid, as seamstress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, as laundress and chambermaid, as good cook, and to wash and iron, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT AMERICAN widow lady, a situation as housekeeper in a widower's or single gentleman's family; the advertiser is without incumbrance and is fully competent to fill such a situation with ability. Address HELEN GRAHAM, Union-square Post-Office, stating particulars, and where an interview can be had.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW WOMAN a situation as an excellent plain cook, who can make excellent bread and yeast, and is willing to do a part of the washing if required; and can give the best City reference from her last place; and can be seen for two days at No. 217 Wooster-st., near Amity-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman of long experience, as cook, and to wash and iron; understands American, English and French cooking; is a person of most exemplary character, and can furnish the best of City reference for years Can be seen at No. 110 West 28th-st., southwest corner of 7th-av., till engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the last 14 years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at the Ladies' Depository, No. 882½ Broadway.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Both are undoubtedly competent to undertake their respective situations, and most unexceptionable City reference can be given by each of them. Call at No. 261 6th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of cooking in all its branches; also, all kinds of meats and pastry; has lived as cook in some of the first families in the City; best of City reference if required. Call or address at No. 152 Elizabeth-st., near Spring, 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE WOMEN, situations; one as nurse, is capable of taking care of an invalid or charge of an infant from its birth; the other as chambermaid or laundress; good references will be given. Call at No. 137 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A TIDY YOUNG woman, as seamstress for a private family; can do all kinds of plain sewing, and would have no objection to assist with the chamberwork; has good City reference; a home is her object. Apply, for two days, at No. 141 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, NEAT, tidy girl, a situation; can do light housework, chamberwork, plain sewing, care of children, willing to make herself generally useful; wages not so much of an object as a steady home. Ladies in want of a truthful domestic apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a private family, as seamstress and dressmaker; one that thoroughly understands her business; understands sewing on the sewing machine. Good references given if required. Call at No. 260 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY COMPETENT PERSON, a situation in a private family, as first-class chambermaid and plain sewing; understands it perfectly; the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family; is a good cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 242 26th-st., corner of 9th av., for three days. None but respectable families need call. Good reference can be given if required.

WANTED—BY A VERY INTELLIGENT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as professed cook; makes bread, cakes, pies, creams, jellies and preserves of all kinds. Can do plain and fancy cooking in any style. Will be found careful and attentive. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook in a private family. Understands baking bread and biscuit; is willing to do the washing and ironing of a small family. Good City reference. Call at No. 199 East 14th-st., near 1st-av. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS—ONE SCOTCH, THE other German—situations in one house, as cook, and chambermaid and waitress. Both are highly respectable, and have the best of reference. They understand their business well, and are worthy of good situations. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, one door from 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, as cook, and will be willing to assist in washing and ironing; would have no objections to do housework in a small family, and would go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 179 7th av., between 22d and 23d sts., till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker and laundress; would have no objections to the country; can give the best City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 32 5th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a gentleman's family; is a good cook, baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 118 Amity st., near Macdougal, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A PROFESSED cook, for a chambermaid and for a waitress. All three of them have lived in their last place for six years, Would prefer to go together. Best references. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; the best of reference can be given; call or address at No. 109 8th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WOMAN, IN A private family; is a first-rate plain cook; understands baking and pastries of all kinds; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No 16 Amity-place, fourth floor, back room. Has no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 114 East 16th-st., up stairs, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children, Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 East 20th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as plain cook in a private family, or would go as laundress; understands her business; can show good City reference. Can be seen for two days if not suited before. Call at No. 13 Jersey-st., up stairs

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS Protestant cook, who has lived in her present place for three years; she is willing to assist in the washing and ironing and can give the best of references. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 238 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Good City reference can be given from her last place, where she was 5 years. Call at No. 292 1st-av., at the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress, understands hair-dressing in the neatest manner; is willing to go out. Satisfactory City reference will be given. Address C. H., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron; and as chambermaid and waiter, by two very competent girls. with good City references. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can get the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for some time. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook in a private family; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 7 East 21st st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as cook and to wash and iron, in a private family. Has good references. Can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 319 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family. Two years' reference. Call for two days at No. 153 3d-av

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady in a family going South, as companion or governess. Apply at No. 191 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid. Apply at No. 242 East 11th-st.

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FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, FOR city or country, can obtain excellent help, daily, at the large Institute and Home No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has an abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

FAMILIES AND HOTEL-KEEPERS IN want of good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish at MORRIS COHNERT & CO'S, No. 414 Broadway. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

INSTRUCTION

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-street.

MRS. LEVERETT WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, September 16th. This school offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with every facility for the study and practical acquisition of the French language. Special classes will be formed, under the direction of competent Professors, for young ladies who desire to pursue English and French literature apart from the general course of study. A limited number of young ladies is received into the family, to whom all the privileges of a home are offered. Application may be made to Mrs. LEVERETT, personally or by letter, at the above address.

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NO. 11 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST.
The subscriber will be at the school-rooms every day this week to receive applications for the ensuing year, which begins Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Messrs. RANDOLPH'S, CARTER'S, LOCKWOOD'S or APPLETON'S. J. JAY GREENOUGH.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.
Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisser's, No. 508 Broadway.

THE SCHOOL
No. 1,082 Broadway, above 31st-st., will be re-opened on
MONDAY, Sept. 13.
JAS. N. McELLIGOTT. Principal.

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In French and Music, separately or both together, by a pupil of the best European and American masters. Method natural and progressive. Terms moderate. Address A. W., Box No. 150, *Times* Office.

MESDAMES CHEGARY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th-st. Mesdames CHEGARY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils, and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the Institution.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Pupils can enter their names on the 13th and 14th. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 63 Madison-av. A class will be formed, at the residence of the Principal, for the accommodation of a few small boys, whose sisters are connected with the Institute.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

MR. AND MADAME DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 9 West 24th-st., reopens Sept. 15. Boarding and Day School. The above principals have the aid of English Teachers of acknowledged talent, and all the means for conferring a thorough academic education, and of the highest order. Monsieur DON BERNARD, French Professor of Rutgers Institute, has opened at his residence a class of French Literature.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics, mathematics, English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—MR. AND Mrs. WILLARD, PRINCIPALS.—The school year will commence on the second Wednesday of September. Terms, $225 per year; for board, including washing, fuel, lights, &c., and tuition in English studies, with usual charges for music, modern languages, &c, or $350, and no extras. For further information, apply to the Principals, at Troy, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIVATE French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school, with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 31 BIBLE house, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S, RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S School No. 826 Broadway, northeast corner of 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 6. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway and at the residence of the principal, No. 273 East 10th-st.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 16th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept. 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.
S. C. BEECHER.

THE SCHOOL OF THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 809 Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 13. A thorough education is imparted—Classical, French and English—under a discipline mild but decided. The highest references. R. S. WIGGINS, M. A.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 60 West 33d st. JOHN GOSMAN, Principal, School reopens MONDAY, Sept. 13. REFERENCES.—The Rev. Drs. ALEXANDER, PHILLIPS and others. Circulars at the school-rooms.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DOCTOR F. BERTHET will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's Bookstore, or Crowen's.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH MOORE STREET.—Miss FORBES respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school, at No. 22 North-Moore-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13. A junior department is connected with the school. For circulars apply at the school room.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 13.

MR. AND MADAME CRUEY'S FRENCH and English boarding-school for young ladies, at Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will re-open, as usual, on the 7th of September.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 31 West 22d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13. Circulars can be obtained at the rooms, or at No. 11 West 26th-st.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its thirteenth year, MONDAY, Sept. 6.
J. H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY, L. I.—A thorough and accomplished education is conferred, under purely home influences. Circulars at WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL for young Ladies, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at which time a punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

A CARD.—N. CALYO, ARTIST, BEGS TO INFORM the public and his pupils that he will resume his course of lessons in drawing and painting in all their branches Sept. 6, at his residence, No. 120 East 21st-st.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 279 5th av., corner 31st-st.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENTERING its 22d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., re-opens Sept. 13.
M. W. LYON and J. KARGE, Principals.

MRS. NEWCOMB'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 90 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights, will re-open on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Boarding Pupils limited to ten.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, corner of 29th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. The Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence No. 399 4th-av.

MRS. CUTTER AND MRS. BURNS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 48 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES McFARLANDS' SCHOOL, No. 500 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, will re-open, for the Fall term, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

THE MISSES PHILLIPS' SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 73 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 13.

FRENCH, SPANISH, &C., DRAWING, PAINTING CLASSES—No. 93 West 23d st.
Prof. JULES DE LAUNAY.

MURRAY HALL YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, No. 101 West 36th-st. Rector—Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. Seventh Session begins Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th av.,

Now in its thirty-ninth year, re-opens on MONDAY, September 6, with every advantage for the education of youth, both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of ten experienced teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business life.

Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University, and to the following gentlemen, whose sons are, or have been, under the Rector's instruction: Rev. Drs. Ferris, Spencer, Hatfield, Alexander and Phillips; Rev. Messrs Sommers, Jocelyn, Imbrie, Lillie and S. M. Isaacs; Ex-Mayors Westervelt and Havemeyer; Messrs. Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. A. Booth, S. F. Butterworth, Robert Carter, Thomas N. Stanford, &c.

Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution and procure circulars. G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st., opens its 78th Term (20th year) on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

The Omnibus line connected with the Institute will continue to convey pupils residing at a distance, at the usual additional charge.

A Boarding-house connected with the Institute, and under the immediate charge of the Principal, is established at No. 217 Madison-st.

Circulars may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway; RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery; and at the Institute.

The Principal is in attendance at the Institute to receive applications for the admission of scholars.
H. M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
G. M. KERRS, D. D., President.
J. W. C. LAVERIDGE, Secretary.

MISS HAINES' SCHOOL, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, East 20th st., third door from 4th-av. Miss HAINES respectfully informs her friends and the public, that having been requested by a number of the parents of her pupils to abridge the annual session of her school, *and in the hope of securing a punctual attendance of her scholars*, she will defer its reopening until Monday, Sept. 20.

Those who have confided their daughters to her in past years, may be assured of her continued desire, and, she trusts, increased ability, to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful, accomplished and Christian education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their aim to contribute as much as possible to the personal happiness as well as moral and intellectual improvement of those committed to their care.

MISS HAVENS WILL RESUME HER Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at her residence, No. 81 9th-st., near 5th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Applications may be addressed to her by letter until Sept. 6th, and after that personally. Her school circulars may also be obtained of E. Bement, Esq., No. 40 Exchange-place; of Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; of Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

THE HAMILTON GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—88th st., between 2d and 3d avs., the Rev. WILLIAM J. FROST, A. M., Rector. The Fall Term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 14. Long experience in the work of Education enables the Rector to guarantee to his patrons a thorough, systematic and complete preparation of their sons for Mercantile pursuits or a College course.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace.

References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE, D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq., New-York, and many others if necessary, Terms very reasonable.

SCHOLASTIC.—WANTED, BY A LADY OF great experience in teaching, a few pupils to instruct in English, French, and Music. Adult ladies, whose education has been neglected, will find this an excellent opportunity to recieve instruction, as the greatest privacy will be regarded. Pupils waited on at their own residences, if desired, Terms moderate. Call on or address TEACHER, at Mrs. Jones', No. 58 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MADAME J. F. CANCHOIS RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her School for Young Ladies will reopen at No. 279 West 22d st, on Monday, Sept 13. Punctual attendance is requested at the commencement of the term. Special attention is given to the German. REFERENCE—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES CANDA, No. 17 Lafayette-place.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York will re-open on Wednesday, Sept. 15 Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes, will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.

Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, (FORMERLY Bernard & Redfield's French Institute,) Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. The thirteenth academic year of this Institute will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

Parents are respectfully invited to call, at any time, and view the accommodations for both boarding and day scholars. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

THE HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will be reopened Thursday, Sept. 9. It fits boys for college or business, and its plan is to take but a few, ascertain well their talents and disposition, instruct thoroughly, and make their school days happy as well as profitable. Its buildings have been newly and expensively fitted up. Address E. BRADBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 346 Broadway, supplies schools and families with teachers, schools with pupils, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers wanted. References—Faculty of Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. A. Greenleaf. and others.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUITION of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.
The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son, No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND English School. No. 521 Broome-st., now open—the twenty-second session. A junior department—number limited to twenty. Circulars obtained at the school.
JAMES LAWSON, Principal.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS' SEMINARY. (Professor GRAY'S.) a Day and Boarding-School for young ladies, will reopen on Monday, the 13th inst. For circulars, apply to the Principal, at the Seminary, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The next term will commence on Wednesday the 8th inst. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, to Prof. EATON, or to either of the Trustees.
BROOKLYN, Sept. 6, 1858.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 18 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute—is now open for the reception of pupils. Book-keeping classes will commence on the 15th of September.
ISAAC G. HUBBS, Principal.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. Circulars at the school and at RANDOLPH'S, No. 683 Broadway. Further particulars in advertisement in New-York *Tribune*.

MME. AESCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 7.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their establishment on Monday, Sept. 13, at their new residence, Fitzroy-place, No. 183 West 28th-st.

MISS STARKWEATHER'S SCHOOL, No. 51 Pike-st., reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 13. Her circulars can be obtained at her house; also at the store of Messrs. Raynor, Howe and Ferry, 76 Bowery.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School on Sept. 15, at No. 334 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Circulars at their residence.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

THE MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN WILL reopen their School at No. 1 5th-av., 1st door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WAYLAND WILL REOPEN their Day School, for young ladies, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 250 West 32d-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 1 East 33d-st., one door from 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK WILL OPEN their boarding and day school on the 15th of September.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

MRS. MEEKER'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on TUESDAY, Sept. 14 at No. 59 West 37th-st, between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS DIETZ WILL RE-OPEN HER DAY and Boarding School on Tuesday, Sept. 14, at No. 32 East 20th-st. Terms moderate.

MISS BALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 38 Union-square, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REOPEN their boarding and day school for young ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at No. 62 West 26th-st.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH School, No. 237 4th-av, (one door above 19th-st.,) will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MRS. J. R. DAVIS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 399 4th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. For particulars, see circular.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College, (No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.,) will recommence on Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept. 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.,) on Washington square, will open its sixteenth academic year on Monday Sept. 13. The Principals will be at the Institution on and after 2d of September.

The ROOMS and FURNITURE have been thoroughly renovated, and a STAGE is employed daily to convey SMALL BOYS at a distance TO and FROM the School.

Circulars may be obtained at the Broadway bookstores, BURNTON'S, No. 49 6th-av., and at the School.

Parents unacquainted with the Institution are referred to the following among its one hundred and fifty well-known PRESENT patrons:
The Rev. George Potts.
The Rev. Chas. Fletcher,
The Hon. W. F. Havemeyer,
The Hon. Henry E. Davies,
The Hon Wm. Tucker,
Joseph Wooster, M. D.,
Jas C. Forester. M. D.,
A. N. Gunn, M. D.,
Joel B. Post, Esq.,
Mr. John H. Abeel,
Mr. E. V. Haughwout,
Mr. Louis E. Hargous,
Mr. Fred. L. Talcott,
Mr. Thos. J. Townsend,
Mr. Jerry Cowles,
&c., &c.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., } Principals.
JAMES FANNING, A. M., }

L. KIEFFER'S DRAWING AND PAINTING classes are now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 45 Bleecker-st., east side of Broadway; gives, also, instruction at private houses.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

MRS. J. T. GOODLIFFE'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 13, at No. 43 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av. between 36th and 37th sts. Term begins Sept. 13. B. A. SMITH, Principal.

MRS. A. THIBAULT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen, at No. 15 Washington-place, on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS SNOW WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 52 West 15th st.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.
A widow lady, unincumbered, wishes an engagement as Daily or Resident Governess, or would accept a situation to teach the French language in a school, or translating. Best of City reference. Address JOSEPHINE, Brooklyn Post-Office.

TEACHER.—A GRADUATE, WITH 5 YEARS' experience in and around this City, desires an engagement He teaches Greek, Latin, Mathematics, French and German. Is well versed in History and the Belles Letters, and deemed to excel in teaching English composition. Understands Law and double entry Bookkeeping. Good references given. Address DEYNCOURT, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

TO FAMILIES IN BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG lady desires a home in a quiet respectable family—in return for which she will fully educate one or more children in all the usual branches, including French and music. The highest references given and required. Address ONEIDA, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A PROTESTANT lady, German or French preferred, thoroughly competent to teach English, French and Music. Address Box No. 494 Post-Office.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE WHO HAS taught many years with unqualified success, desires an engagement as principal or assistant. Address A. M. Box No. 168 *Times* Office, New-York.

TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE in teaching English, French, Music and Drawing, desires a situation in a family, South preferred. Can be seen at room No. 167 Howard Hotel, Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Will commence in New York on SATURDAY, Sept. 25; in Brooklyn, FRIDAY Sept. 24.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to say that he has long felt the necessity of introducing a system of instruction for the use of the younger pupils, by which the exercise of dancing would be of more benefit physically, and more useful in the development of graceful movement, than it has been of late years. The facility with which the Polka and similar dances of the present time are acquired, has induced many to neglect those exercises that were formerly indispensable. To that neglect, as one of the causes may be attributed the appearance of so many round-shouldered young misses of the present generation. They are sent to school and allowed to stoop over their desks without intermediate exercise, until the growing frame assumes the position in which it has been so long restrained; they are then sent to a teacher of dancing, with the expectation that by learning the Polka, Schottische and a few other dances, all this will be remedied. and that they will at once become graceful women. Surely these things should be better understood. Were children sent to dancing early in life, at intervals during their necessary studies, and the teacher allowed to exercise them in such a manner, and in such dances (in addition to the fashionable ones) as would add grace to the figure, walk, and every movement, something would then be gained consistent with the true object of this valuable accomplishment. Anxious to restore the art to its former usefulness, Mr. Dodworth instructed his classes in that acknowledged graceful study, the "Minuet de la Cœur," and other dances of similar usefulness. The evident success of this course in its effect upon the pupils encouraged him to give more attention to Dancing as connected with Calisthenics; and, during his late tour through Germany, France and Great Britain, he made it his business to call upon the most prominent teachers, and consult with them in regard to the best methods of accomplishing those desirable results. He hopes, therefore, to have gained such information as will, in addition to his own experience, enable him to present to his pupils a system that will not only make them dance the Polka, but will improve their health, figure and walk, and, consequently have a salutary effect upon every movement in life.

During his European tour of this season, Mr Dodworth has had favorable opportunities of studying the peculiar dances of Poland and Hungary so popular at the present time in Vienna. Some of these, with other novelties, will be introduced at the earliest moment of the present season.

Circulars may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 59 West 14th-st., New York;
No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that the above Academies will open on Oct 9, in New-York, and Oct. 12, in Brooklyn. Gentlemen's evening class on Oct. 18 in New-York, and Oct. 19 in Brooklyn. All dances now in vogue on the Continent will be taught during the season. Strict attention paid to walking, standing, manners, and first rudiments of dancing. Schools and private classes attended. Soirees given as usual. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—TWO HUNDRED ACRES, sixty in timber, situate in Central New-York, between Seneca and Cayuga lakes, and near the west shore of Cayuga; finely watered, elevated and rolling, no waste land, soil unsurpassed, fine orchard of best kinds of fruit, fences in model order; new, spacious and elegant buildings; one mile from Trumansburg on Ithaca and Geneva turnpike, and one mile from Taughanie Falls. Price, $90 per acre. Address WARREN HALSEY, Trumansburg, Tompkins County N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT COLD SPRING, L. I., A VERY desirable plot of ground of about 20 acres, on Long Island, with full and extensive views of Long Island Sound and the Connecticut shore for a great distance; approached by Long Island Railroad to Syosette and by steamboat. Price reasonable and terms easy. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN PART FOR Brooklyn City property—a desirable Farm in Orange County, situated about three miles from the village of Newburgh, containing 127 acres of choice land, with extra buildings and fruit. For particulars apply to CHAS. PARTRIDGE, No. 125 Maiden-lane, New-York, or R. G. LOCKWOOD, on the premises.

FARM OF FORTY ACRES ON LONG Island Railroad, 10 miles from Fulton ferry, half mile from station, nine trains daily each way; fine early soil, good water, and healthy; no buildings well fenced. Price $8,000, and three-fourths to remain 20 years, or to lease 12 years at $500.
HOMER H. STUART, No. 54 Wall st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT COTTON TWINES.
3,000 bales Sloats,
1,200 bales Congress,
600 bales Warners,
2,000 bales "C." Candle Wick, for sale by
DAWLEY & FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW-YORK—This Hospital, situated between 26th and 28th sts., East River, is now completed, and has accommodation for more than 1,000 patients. Between 6,000 and 7,000 persons are annually treated by its Medical Board. To the student of practical medicine very few places offer advantages at all comparable with those furnished by Bellevue Hospital. For the sum of $5 per annum admission to the clinical lectures, surgical operations and *post-mortem* examinations is obtained. The lectures continue uninterruptedly throughout the year, and are given by members of the Medical Board, who superintend the clinical instruction of those attending the Hospital.
ISAAC WOOD, M. D., G. GODFREY GUNTHER,
JAMES R. WOOD M. D., WM. T. PINCKNEY,
JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D., P. G. MOLONEY,
Executive Committee Bellevue Hospital.

TARGET EXCURSIONISTS' CAKE BASKETS, tea sets, &c.; sterling silver ware, real albata plate ware, spoons, forks, &c.; gold watches, diamonds, fine jewelry, &c.
Gold Watches from $20 to $250.
We import a watch (price $150) which we think will keep better time than any other watch in this market. A written guarantee given with our articles.
SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL.—THE WONDER AND ADMIRATION OF THE AGE.—The only successful METALLIC MILL for making Flour in the world, and will grind all other kinds of grain as fast or faster than any other mill in use. Farmers, Merchants and all others interested in mills, are invited to call at the Tribune Buildings, Store No. 7 Spruce-st., and see it in operation.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A BRICK HOUSE, AT NO. 179 HIGH-st., Newark, N. J., three stories, basement and sub-cellar, 11 rooms, with nearly all the modern improvements. Also for sale, all the Furniture in said house, most of it having been in use but a few months. This is a fine location for any gentleman doing business in the City, and desiring an out-of-town residence For full particulars inquire at the northeast corner Maiden-lane and Water-st., of THEO. H. SMITH.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house No. 13 Warren-place, Jersey City. Contains ten rooms, hot and cold water, gas, furnace &c., all in perfect order; three minutes' walk from the ferry; location one of the most desirable. Part of the furniture for sale if wanted. Possession can be had immediately. Rent $550. Apply at No. 287 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brick house No. 155 West 38th-st, between 7th and 8th avs.; is in a desirable neighborhood; nearly new; has all the modern improvements, and is now being refitted and painted throughout; rent moderate to a small private family. Inquire at the house from 9 to 11 A. M.; or, to P. ROLLHAUS, No. 250 Water-st., near Peck-slip.

TO LET—A STORE ON THE CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH-st. and Broadway. It is a good location for dry goods or most any other business. Rent $700, or $58 33-100 per month Possession given immediately. Inquire of S. F. GOODSPEED, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 11 PERRY-st., with a good stable in the rear; also, for sale, the parlor carpets, chandeliers, oil cloths and mirrors. Inquire of ELISHA BLOOMER, No. 208 Broadway. Also, to let, the house No. 16 Hammond-st.

TO LET—IN THE DWELLING NO. 204 EAST 23d-st., two rooms on the first floor, and one bedroom on the third floor; cellar, kitchen for cooking and washing, gas, bath, &c. Rent $200. Apply to F. W. TOMKINS New-York *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 56 Lispenard-st., can be had for any respectable business, including any light manufacturing business. Apply to WM. E. SHEPARD, No. 180 Fulton st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 395 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS' PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Seventeen rooms, handsomely furnished and filled with first class, permanent, paying boarders. This is a rare opportunity for any one wishing to go into a paying business; it is on St. John's Park and the cheapest rent in this City; less than $3,000 will buy everything in the house except piano and silver. Inquire at the drug-store, corner of Beach-st. and West Broadway.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COTTAGE house, two-story and attic, in Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, half a block from city cars, fifth house from Willoughby-av., on east side; gas throughout; extension tea-room; will be rented or sold cheap. Apply to JULIAN ALLEN, No. 130 Water-st., New York, or WM. E. MORRIS, Long Island Railroad Dépôt, South Ferry, Brooklyn. Key at Mr. Allen's dwelling, next door.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—LOT SOUTH SIDE FORTY-SIXTH-st., 170 feet east of the 6th-av.
Lot No. 273 West 46th st.
Four lots N. E. corner 5th av. and 128th-st.
Five lots N. E. corner of Broadway and 54th-st.
Two lots N. W. corner 57th-st. and Lexington-av.
One lot east side 5th-av., 50 feet south of 50th st.
One lot south of 50th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av.
Apply at the office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*.

500 LOTS IN JERSEY CITY FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—These lots are in one plot, eight blocks from the ferry, Grand st. and the Morris Canal run through them. They are improving as fast as any property in the United States. They have a valuable water front, and will be sold very cheap or exchanged for good bonds or for merchandise, excepting liquors. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

$2,800.—FOR SALE—TERMS EASY, A good-sized house, on two lots, with stable, well, fruit trees, &c., at West Hoboken, N. J., corner of Palisade-av. and Barclay st; twenty minutes' walk from Hoboken; stages at the ferry; view splendid. Also, ($1,500.) a smaller house, in the rear of the above, on two lots; well, garden, &c.

MORTGAGE SALE OF LOTS AT FORDHAM.—Six fine lots of ground will be sold at Cooper's Hotel, Fordham on Saturday, Sept. 11, at 10 o'clock, under foreclosure. They are eligibly situated five minutes' walk west of the Railroad depot and ready for improvement. Apply to A. B. TAPPAN, No. 271 Broadway, New-York, room No. 11.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM IN Westchester County preferred, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown stone front, four stories high, 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., or address him at Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A DESIRABLE residence in 39th-st., a few doors west of the 5th-av. The house is of brick, three story, high stoop, 25x54, and modern in all its arrangements; lot 25x98.9. The above has been the residence of a gentleman who has left the City, and will be sold at $14,000. $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO CAPITALISTS—FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, who owns a small three-story brick house in a good location, wishes to sell the same, and would offer it at a bargain. He would like to retain a lease of it for three or more years at a fair rent. This is an excellent opportunity for a safe investment and a good return. Address H. E. WHITE, Box No. 145, *Times* office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST MAGNIFICENT private mansions, stables, &c., in the City of New-York, with or without the furniture paintings, &c., &c. It is situated in the most central and fashionable quarter. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON MURRAY HILL, that splendid mansion No. 38 East 36th-st.; size, 25x56, lot 100. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED COMPLETE—For eight months from Oct. 1, in a good neighborhood, not below 8th st. or above 23d st., and between 2d and 6th avs. Apply, with price, to Box No. 1,140 Post-Office.

ANY PARTY HAVING A DESIRABLE house well-furnished, and in a good location in Brooklyn, and may wish to rent the same to a gentleman and his wife, may address Box No. 1,152 Post Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—HILLDALE COTTAGE, SITUATED near the village of South Orange, N. J., within three minutes' walk of the dépôt, sixty minutes by railroad to the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, and thirty minutes' drive to Newark; on high ground, overlooking the valley and railroad, with the Orange Mountain in front, with one of the finest prospects in the county, having ten miles of mountain scenery from Milburn to West Bloomfield, containing six acres of ground under high cultivation Shade trees surround the house. There are also about fifty fruit trees, consisting of apples, cherries, &c. A living stream of water forms the Southern boundary. There is a well of good water and a cistern, which holds 2,500 gallons. The dwelling contains 14 rooms and 6 closets, a cellar, pantries &c. The parlor is 18x30; kitchen, 20x24, with Lockwood's elevated oven range. Hot and cold water, and soft and hard brought into the kitchen. Bathing-room, with hot and cold water. The barn is 30x60, with stalls for six horses, and room for six carriages, besides harness-room, granary, &c. Price $12,000; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage if required. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 323 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J. S. P. SMITH.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN., about three minutes' walk from New-York and New-Haven Railroad Dépôt, a very desirable country residence, with about three acres of ground tastefully laid out in garden, orchard and ornamental trees, having an abundant variety of choice fruit. The house is large and conveniently arranged, being two story, with wing, and in first-rate order; the out-houses consist of barn coach-house, stable, cow-house, hennery, wood-house, &c., all in good repair. The property overlooks Long Island Sound and surrounding country. The whole only wants to be seen to be appreciated, and would make a pleasant residence for any gentleman doing business in the City; and to a cash purchaser would be sold cheap, either furnished or unfurnished, if applied for soon. Apply on the premises, to Mr. R. HUTTON.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased during the owner's absence for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with a wing attached; the grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, ice-house, and in fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and possession given either this Fall or next Spring. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. For further particulars, inquire of J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 7 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—NOT to exceed 40 miles from this City, in or near a village where there are good schools, society, &c; not more than one mile from railroad, communicating with this City several times daily; the house and out-buildings must be of recent build, and in first-rate order, with all the modern improvements, situated on elevated ground and in a healthy location. Land from 15 to 30 acres, of good quality, well improved, with plenty of fruit, &c., and a living stream of water running through it. Price not to exceed $15,000. Address, with minute and full description of the premises, to B. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN., FOR SIX months or longer, the advertiser's residence, three minutes' walk from dépôt, partially furnished or unfurnished, and in complete order, with gas and water in the house; 1½ acres ground having abundance of shade and grafted fruit trees, also necessary out-buildings. Apply to R. PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AT STAMFORD, if applied for soon, a house and lot, garden and fruit. The house is new, with all the modern improvements; gas, water, &c.; containing 11 rooms—a desirable location. Terms easy. Apply to D. L. SCOFIELD, near the dépôt.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—LEFT, ON MONDAY LAST, ON THE UPPER deck of the steamer *Broadway*, a lady's small leather BAG. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of ADRIANCE & VANDERPOOL, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York; or at the store of ODELL & CLARK, Tarrytown.

$2 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, in the 14th st. and 9th-av. stage, a black mounted OPERA GLASS, with case. Whoever will return it to No. 233 West 15th-st., shall receive the above reward.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, consisting of the entire rich and costly Furniture, Splendid Rosewood Piano-Forte, superb Paintings, Statuary, Rosewood Parlor Suites, &c., contained in the five-story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; all of which is in perfect order, having been but little used, and will positively be sold, without reserve, embracing over four hundred lots of everything requisite for a magnificently-furnished house, consisting, in part, of three elegant rosewood parlor suites, two of which are covered in rich crimson brocatel, elegantly carved, and one in silk velvet, two rosewood marble-top etageres, with mirror fronts, rosewood centre, pier and sofa tables four large mantel and pier mirrors, bronze and ormolu chandeliers, silk and lace curtains, Turkish chairs, and lounges to match, reception chairs in medallion. Superb seven octave rosewood piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, used but three months, with the warrantee for two years, large collection of beautiful oil-paintings, marble groups, statuary, mantel vases, including Flora, the Seasons, Venus at the Bath the Amazon, &c.; music cabinet, French secretary, rich carpets throughout the house, clocks, with every variety of rosewood chamber furniture, marble-top bureaus, bedsteads, 20 large mattresses and bedding, rosewood wardrobes, with mirror doors, French toilet sets, extension dining table, with oak dining-room furniture to match, marble-top sideboard, arm chairs, two superior sofa bedsteads, rich China, silver-ware, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and pearl cutlery, oil-cloths, stair carpets, with a large variety of handsome mahogany furniture not enumerated, all of which will be sold at 10½ o'clock precisely, without regard to weather.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 1[illegible] Broadway.

200 packages and lots foreign and domestic hardware, in lots to suit City and country trade; consisting of saws, shovels, nails, table and dessert cutlery, compasses, plyers, files, trowels, plate locks, auger bitts, double and single barrel guns, corkscrews, padlocks, butchers' knives, axe, chisel and file handles, needles, scissors, table and tea spoons, &c., &c.

ALSO.

45 doz. C. S. Perkins & Co.'s Kentucky heavy axes, of a superior quality,

100 doz. extra brass-faced mortice locks, with bolts and keys.

100 Sample cards superior Sheffield table and pocket knives, scissors, shears, &c.

ALSO,

An invoice assorted TOYS by order of assignee.

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

110 dozen Maxam & Smith's patent apple parers, sold to pay advances.

J. A. L. JOSLIN, Auctioneer,
Office No. 5 Washington Buildings.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MANUFACTURING AND WHARF PROPERTY IN PROVIDENCE, R. I., AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Sept., 16, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises.

In consequence of the death of the principal owner, and the necessity of closing the business, the STEAM COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY will sell, without reserve, their valuable estates in the City of Providence, comprising a brick Cotton Mill, 255 feet long by 50 feet wide, four stories and attic, containing 15 090 spindles 368 looms, with every necessary preparation, with picker and boiler houses and machine-shop detached, and all necessary out-buildings, together with about 66 000 feet of land, a commodious wharf and storehouse.

Also, 12 houses and lots, on Eddy, Ship, Elbow and Richmond sts. and Tippecanoe-lane, containing 43 tenements; store and lot on the corner of Eddy and Ship sts; one two-story house, with lease of lot, on Elm-st., all in the immediate vicinity of the establishment.

TERMS OF SALE—5 per cent, cash, on the day of sale; 20 per cent. in 30 days, on delivery of deed and possession of the property; balance in equal amounts, payable in 1 and 2 years, with interest semi annually.

For further information, or schedules of the property, apply to

Messrs. WELLS BROS, New-York,
J. M. FISHER, Treasurer, on the premises, or
A. B. DIKE, Auctioneer, No. 5 Washington Buildings.

THEODORE GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Sept. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 86 West 11th-st., near 6th av., all the furniture contained in said house, most of which was made to order, and has been in use but a short time, consisting in part of solid rosewood parlor suites richly carved, and covered in rich satin brocade and velvet; rosewood etageres, mirror doors and back; rosewood corner etageres, mirror sides; round buffet, statuary, marble top mirror back and doors; rosewood centre, side, and pier-table, marble tops; solid oak extension table, with case; English tapestry and Brussels carpets; mantel and pier mirrors; silver-plated ware; French, China, and Bohemian ware; rosewood and mahogany bed-room furniture; hair mattresses bolster, and pillows; hair-seat chairs, rockers, sofas, and sofa beds, together with a great variety of household goods. Catalogues on morning of sale. A competent person will be in attendance to cart, pack, and ship the goods.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 36 Pine-st.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted, a partner, with a cash capital of $8,000 to $10 000, to buy one-third interest in a new patent for the United States. Inquire of E. H. BROWN, Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., where samples of the article may be seen.

FOR SALE.—SLOOP CORNELIA A. KNEELAND, 31 tons, 7 years old, and sails fast. The said sloop will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange on FRIDAY, 10th inst., at 12½ o'clock, by Adrian H. Muller. F. L. KNEELAND, Mortgagee,
No. 159 Front-st.

PROPELLER FOR SALE—OF 300 TONS burden, in first-rate order; boiler and furniture being new. She is well adapted to the Southern trade, and is now running on a good route, doing a good business. Address Box No. 3,775.

BREAD AND CAKE BAKERY FOR SALE.—Lease unexpired; five years doing 16 barrels per week. For full particulars inquire of HALL, CARPENTER & MARVIN, No. 107 Murray-st., New-York.

$1,000 PER YEAR.—WANTED, A FEW ENergetic business men as agents, in a permanent and lucrative business. JAS. G. REED, No. 348 Broadway, No. 33 Appleton Building.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERchant, in every State, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 455 Broadway.

A GERMAN WISHES TO WORK A GOOD farm on shares; understands all kind of work on a farm. Address at the *Times* Office, G. H. R., Box No. 194.

MUSICAL.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN ENgagement as Alto singer in a church in this City or Brooklyn; reads music at sight and can furnish the highest testimonials as to capability. Is acquainted with the Episcopal service. Address ALTO SINGER, Box No. 102, *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER wishes a situation as leader of a choir in New York or Brooklyn; has had several years' experience, possesses of a fine tenor voice, and can give references if desirable. Address LEADER, Box No. 132, *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America: Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Vilanova, &c., &c.

Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, JR.,
No. 51 Dey-st.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.

Just Published:

A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE piano-forte, stool and cover for sale; superbly finished in style of Louis XIV.; rich legs, elegant drop carved work. Best City makers, fully warranted, used only a few months. Sold on account of relinquishing housekeeping. Can be fully tried, and is an elegant drawing-room piano, as it is finished back and front alike with four round corners. Cost $500, price $250, half cost. Apply between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., at No. 678 6th-av., near 39th-st; to be seen for three days. Will be shipped if desired.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A 7-OCTAVE, ELEGANTLY-CARVED rosewood Piano, made by Hallet, Davis & Co. will be sold at a great bargain. One by Stoddart, very cheap. Second-hand pianos at lower prices than ever. Melodeons at a sacrifice. Pianos to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st., marble building.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A $400 PIANO-FORTE AND STOOL FOR $210, CASH—Is nearly new, full 7-octave, beautiful rosewood case, round corners, splendid tone, easy touch, with unexpired guarantee by best City-makers carved desk, &c. Can be seen at the residence of the advertiser, No. 7 Second st., near Bowery.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS from the celebrated makers, Haines Brothers. Second hand pianos for $60, $100, $110. Pianos to let. These instruments are of superior tone and touch, finished in every style. A. E. THOMPSON, No. 499 Broadway.

GREAT CHANCE—MAGNIFICENT GRAND DIAgonal 7-octave carved rosewood piano, 4 round corners, rich, full tone; made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $600; been used a few months. Will be sold at a great bargain for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano forte, new and of exceedingly fine tone and touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS OF THIS CITY, and the other cities of the Union, will please take notice that the Needle business, &c., hitherto conducted by the late Thos. Barnett, will be continued, in the same manner as heretofore, by his successor, C. M. BARNETT, at No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay st.
C. M. BARNETT.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS — ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall st., New-York.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France, Great Britain, Ireland, Holland,
Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland,
Italy, Germany, Russia, Sweden.

ALSO, ON

Athens, Beyrout,
Constantinople, Jerusalem,
Alexandria, Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

TO IMPORTERS.

H. S. LANSING & CO., European Bankers, Commission Merchants, and proprietors of the AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS, Nos 72 and 98 Broadway, New-York. Forward goods from London, Liverpool, Paris and Havre with the utmost dispatch, and at the lowest rates of freight which can be obtained, either by steamer or packet. Parcels of all kinds sent by their express to or from any part of Europe or the United States, Canadas or the West Indies, at the most reasonable rates. Sight and time bills on London or Paris.

FOREIGN OFFICES:

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., L. C. KANE, Agent, No. 21 Rue Corneille, Havre. LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 9 Chapel-st., Liverpool. EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st., London.

THOMPSON & BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.,

Offer for sale in amounts to suit:
New York State 5s of 1868, (registered Stock.)
Ohio State 6s of 1861, (registered Stock.)
North Carolina 6s of 1884, (Coupon Bonds.)
Louisiana 6s, (Coupon Bonds.)
Hamilton County, (Cincinnati) Ohio, 8s of 1863, (Coupon Bonds.) equal to any State Stock.
Also, a variety of other first-class Securities.
Land Warrants for sale in amounts to suit at all times.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION and Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO., of London. For use in Australia on THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

MORSE & CO., BANKERS,

And dealers in stocks, bonds, exchange and commercial paper, on commission, No. 49 Wall-st., and No. 41 William-st., New-York. Orders for purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Board of Brokers by letter or otherwise promptly executed. Cash advanced on sound salable securities. Refer to Continental Bank, G. Von Baur & Co., New-York.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.,
BANKERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to

Metropolitan Bank, New-York,
Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

JOHN B. MURRAY,

Discount and Collection House No. 40 Wall-st., New-York. Business paper discounted at lowest rates. Collections made throughout Europe and America, and discounted on telegraphic advice of payment. First-class Securities on sale.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.

BALANCES AND DIVIDENDS REMAINING unclaimed for two years next preceding 1st of September, 1858.

BALANCES.	
Accessory Transit Co. (div.) March 5, 1855, N. Y.	$270 00
American Oil Co., March 5, 1855, N. Y.	23 50
Bradly, E., July 26, 1855, unknown	04
Blatchford, M. A., June 11, 1855, unknown	9 38
Brintnade, E. L., June 9, 1855, unknown	38
Brown, Robert C., Feb. 33, 1854, unknown	67
Schwarz, A., March 27, 1854, N. Y.	67
Wilbor, J. B. Jr., Dec. 8, 1854, unknown	6 36
DIVIDENDS.	
Barclay, Geo. Trustee, July 1, 1856, 55 shares	$44 00
Beard, A. E., July 1, 1856 100 shares	80 00
Griffen, Solomon, July 1, 1856, 50 shares	40 00
Hernann, Marcus, in trust, July 1, '56, 7 shares	5 60

City and County of New-York, (ss.)—I, Peter M. Bryson, Cashier of the Phenix Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn do depose and say that the above statement of unclaimed balances and dividends is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON.
Sworn before me this 2d day of September, 1858.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed a Committee of the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and duly authorized to compromise and settle the floating debt of the said Company, respectfully give notice that they are now prepared to adjust said debts and to extinguish the same by giving the Bonds of the said Company, secured by a third mortgage upon the entire line of their Railroad, and upon all its depôts, lands, franchises and rolling stock, and all other real and personal property belong to said Company.

The Committee respectfully request that the creditors present their claims at their office, No. 27 William-st., New-York, believing it to be the interest of all parties that the debts of the Company should be liquidated without delay.

WM. A. GUEST,
ALFRED NOXON, } Committee.
A. C. GUNNISON,

THE UNDERSIGNED, TRUSTEES OF the Second Mortgage of the Northern Cross Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have drawn by lot the following numbers of Second Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds of said Company, viz.: 31, 38, 42, 47, 52, 61, 78, 96, 156, 179, 198, 202, 222, 286, 322, 326, 335, 342, 401, 411, 433, 437, 438, 505, 509, 1,262, 1,264, 1,270, 1,271, 1,305, 1,318—thirty-one Bonds of $1,000 each; and 520, 527, 529, 577, 595, 607, 616, 638, 646, 661, 680, 730, 773, 820, 833, 855, 868, 880, 884, 897, 906, 910, 916, 930, 949, 965, 970, 988, 1,007, 1,009, 1,034, 1,066, 1,100, 1,103, 1,168, 1,181, 1,205, 1,228—thirty-eight Bonds of $500 each, together $50,000, which are to be purchased on the 1st of November next, at par, by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, as per agreement stipulated in the Bonds. The interest on the Bonds bearing the above mentioned numbers, will cease on the 1st November next.

NATHANIEL THAYER,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, } Trustees.
BOSTON, July 30, 1858.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.

UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be barred.

Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.

The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers at the Banking House of the said Bank in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.

FREDERICK S. WILDMAN,
WILLIAM A. JUDD. } Receivers.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.

Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.

R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 29
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

NOTICE.—THE CREDITORS OF HOPKINS, HAYES, PALMER, & CO., will please present their claims to the undersigned preparatory to a dividend to be made on the same. COURTLANDT PALMER and FRED T. WALLACE, Assignees, No. 14 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

MILWAUKEE GAS LIGHT STOCK—FOR sale, pays 10 per cent. Also Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds; also Oswego and Syracuse Railroad stock, pays 8 per cent.; also St. Paul City 12 per cent. bonds, five years to run. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE INDIVIDUAL CREDITORS OF THOMAS JONES, late of the firm of THOMAS JONES & CO., are hereby notified to present their claims to the undersigned at No. 73 Fulton-st., without delay.
JOHN H. MORRIS, Assignee.

LOAN WANTED—$30,000 ON CHOICE PROPERTY in Illinois, lying in one body; interest 10 per cent.; perfect satisfaction as to value, &c., can be given in this City. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$300,000.—FOR SALE—A CHARTER, WITH very desirable banking powers. A portion of the purchase price will be received in securities on property. Inquire at No. 16 Wall-st., Room No. 6.

TREASURY NOTES, BEARING THREE PER cent., 4 per cent., 4½ per cent., 4¾ per cent. and 5 per cent., for sale, in sums to suit purchasers, by
M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after Sept. 15, at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th September inclusive. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay a dividend of four dollars per share, to the Stockholders, on demand, at their office, No. 60 Wall-st. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1858.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'ay, Sept. 15.
ASIA, Lott leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.—This line now comprises six powerful steamships, among which are the PRINCE ALBERT, AMERICAN EMPIRE, BRITISH EMPIRE, INDIAN EMPIRE, and PACIFIC. The next steamer due is the PACIFIC, and will be dispatched about the middle of September, of which due notice will be given. Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland, with free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class... $90 | Second class... $50 | Third-class... $30

A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the United States Mails:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept 11	WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY.....Oct. 13

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH'N LIGHT...Oct. 2	Oct. 30.	Oct. 6.
ARIEL.........Oct. 30	Nov. 27.	Dec. 1.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $60, 3d cabin, $35.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16

FOR LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, GALWAY, AND ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

Through TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South st. By Steamships and Sailing Packets, as under:

Packet-ship VICTORIA, for London, Sept. 15.
Packet-ship JAS. FOSTER, JR., for Liverpool, Sept. 11.
Steamship NORTH STAR, for London and Continent, Sept. 11.
Steamship PACIFIC, for Galway, about Sept. 15.

In either of which steamships or sailing packets, passage can be engaged, either to or from at the lowest possible rates. Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. For further particulars, apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.

EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ———, ———, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Dépot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Dépot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:

12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., New-York, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM AUG. 28, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger Train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:20 A. M., and 4:30 and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:45 and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On Monday next, Aug. 30, a change of Time table will take place. For particulars, see small bills and advertisements. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD NOTICE.—ON and after Thursday, Sept. 9, Trains will run as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 12 M., for Syosset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 3.30 P. M., for Yaphank.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 4.30 P. M., for Syosset.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 5.30 P. M., for Hempstead.
Leaves South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 7.15 P. M., for Jamaica.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at

JOHN J. LEVY'S,
Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory,
Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

STEAMBOATS.

SEPTEMBER. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

From New-York

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT. Highlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.

The new and splendid steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H. B. PARKER,
In connection with the
LAURA,

Will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Sept. 7, 7½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 8, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 9, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 10, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 11, for Ocean House and Red Bank, 9½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 11, for Ocean House and Red Bank, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 12, 8 A. M.

LEAVE RED BANK.

Tuesday, Sept. 7, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 9, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 10, 4 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 11, 10 A. M., connect with the LAURA.
Saturday, Sept. 11, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 12, connect with LAURA and BRANCH, 4 P. M.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with the Boats at Red Bank, only on their trips to Red Bank.

Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 122 Broadway, and BESSON, BROWER & Co., 179 West-st.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT; HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.

The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK. FOOT ROBINSON-ST.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Monday, Sept. 6.....7 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 7....8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 8, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 9, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 9, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 10, 9 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 10 4 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 11, 9½ A. M.	

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock, and Branch Port, without charge. Ker's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11½. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The well-known steamer LONG BRANCH will

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Wednesday, Sept. 8, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 8, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 9, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 10, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 10, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 11, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat to and from Red Bank.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan line of stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

FARE TO NEW-HAVEN, 50 CENTS—BERTHS FREE.—The steamer ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip every day, at 3 P. M.; The TRAVELER every night at 11. The GRANITE STATE for Hartford, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Freight forwarded by New-Haven Steamers and Railroad to Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada.

FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.
RICHARD PECK,
Agent New-Haven Steamer Co.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat UNION will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock; and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning: leaves the Island at 11, 2 and 6¼ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT AND CLIFFWOOD.—THE COMmodious steamboat AURORA will leave from foot of Murray-st. at 8:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages to Middletown Point and Freehold.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE ONLY FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Pier foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 11, at 4 P. M., from Pier 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
U. S. Mail Line of Side-wheel Steamships.
THROUGH IN 48 HOURS

The Steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave from the stream on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freights will be received on Pier No. 4 North River, commencing this day. Boots, shoes and hats, will be taken at 10 cents per foot; dry goods, 12 cents; all other freights at regular tariff rates.

For passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

Through tickets to Florida and the following places may be had on application as above: To Montgomery, $29; to Atlanta, $23; to Augusta, $20.

During the prevalence of the epidemic at Charleston, the ships of this line will be loaded by barges from Pier No. 4, North River. Shippers will insure accordingly.

Bills of Lading will be signed by the Purser at the office on the dock.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 11th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the Great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 11, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $39. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—OCT. 9, 1858.—THE LOUISIANA TEHUANTEPEC COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY.—This well-known and fast steamship R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for above ports at 12 o'clock, noon of above date, from Pier No. 44 North River. Passage, 1st cabin, $60; 2d cabin, $40. Freight 30 cents to New-Orleans. No freight taken to Havana except specie. Apply to HARGOUS BROTHERS, No. 33 South st.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.

The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S new and splendid steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Leave

Harlem.	Peck-slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.

FARE 8 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 3, and 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 5:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SPRINGFIELD HORSE FAIR.—AT AUCtion, an Andalusian Jack, 13½ hands high imported last Fall from Malaga, Spain. This magnificent animal will be exhibited at the Springfield Fair, Hampton Park, on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of Sept., and sold to the highest bidder on the 17th inst., at 2 P. M., if not previously disposed of at private sale. The attention of breeders is particularly called to this sale, as it affords a rare opportunity of getting a splendid large Jack at a low figure, of the best mule-getting breed.

LIGHT WAGONS FOR THE ROAD—Which cannot be surpassed for style, weight and strength. Price, $100 and $110 each. Dealers would do well to call and examine our wagons. SHEPHERD & TITUS, Nos. 25 and 27 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., Railway Agents and Bankers, No. 44 Exchange-place.

MR. GILBEAD A. SMITH BECOMES THIS day a member of our firm, the style of which will be unchanged. M. K. JESUP & CO.
NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1858.

Referring to the above in addition to our former business, we are now prepared to attend to the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds and other securities, at the Board of Brokers or by private negotiation.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

This celebrated remedy for weak and inflamed Eyes, was constantly used, with signal success by a distinguished Oculist during a long professional career: and may be confidently relied upon as the very best salve that can be used. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed it acts almost like magic in relieving all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

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We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

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Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in the City. N. B.—See his diploma, in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon, a sure guarantee against deception.

CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS AND dyspepsia, however long standing habitual or persistent, completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by an agreeable and nutritious food called ERVALENTA. This simple vegetable is now manufactured into crackers, and eaten in that form, or with boiled milk. Its certain effect in subduing the most desperate cases of constipation and dyspepsia, and in restoring the stomach and bowels to the normal condition, will astonish the stoutest unbeliever. The crackers are manufactured from "Warton's Ervalenta," as sold in the United States for years past. References given to, and certificates of most respectable and distinguished persons shown, who earnestly testify to their great efficacy. Manufactured only by the subscriber, and sold at his cracker bakery. Price 30 cents per pound. Will soon be for sale also by respectable grocers generally. Directions accompany each parcel. None genuine but those stamped Davy's. They will keep for years in any climate. Will be forwarded to any part of the world with directions. ISAAC McGAY, No. 219 Forsyth-st., N. Y., near Houston-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent cure of private diseases. Sure cure, his Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies, price $1. Remember, all you afflicted, that by calling on Dr. WARD, you may, in a few days, feel that Richard is himself again. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, second floor; perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. No charge for consultations. Afflicted, call without delay. Attendance till 10 P. M.

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DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES incident to females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS, author of "The Female's Friend in Need." The Ladies' Private Circular and Marriage Calendar sent per letter free, except double postage. Address Dr. DUBOIS, No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

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VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 206 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

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Orders can be left at our office, No. 45 South-st., or with our agent, C. B. SWAIN, at yards foot of Warren-st., North River; foot of 14th-st., East River; at No. 74 West 32d-st.; and at the drug store of Messrs. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.
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A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF COAL AT $4 50 PER TON.—Celebrated Locust Mountain Coal, for foundries, furnaces and ranges, and best red ash Coal for parlor grates, ranges and stoves, all perfectly free of bone, slate or dust, screened and delivered at $4 50 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal. Yard No. 54 Worth-st., between Church and West Broadway. D. F. LAWLER, late McDonald & Lawler.

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MATTHEW CLINTON.

COAL YARD, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-STREET AND LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, direct from the most approved mines, LocustMountain, Wilkesbarre, and Red Ash Coals, selected expressly for domestic purposes.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or applying at

CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY K. SHELDON, WILLIAM J. HOYT and EDWIN VAN GAASBEEK, plaintiffs, against GOHLSTON POPPLEWELL, GEORGE M SWINK and JAMES A. DAVIS, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk in the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and fifty six dollars and forty four cents, with interest from May 4, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 6, 1858. W. WELLS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 167 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of September, inst.
s10-law6wF* W. WELLS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—ORANGE COUNTY.—SUSAN A. WELLER, JANE WELLER, ENOCH D. FLAGLER and MARY P FLAGLER against HERONIMUS WELLER, JOHN W. WILKIN, Mary Jane Wilkin, Charles Osbourne, Margaret Osbourne, Sarah Sherman, — Sherman, and others, and the heirs of Anna M. McLelland and the heirs of Peter Weller, names unknown.—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in the village of Newburg, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 7, 1858.
MONELL & SCOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the County Clerk of Orange County, at Goshen, in said County, on the 9th day of June, 1858.
au6-law6wF MONELL & SCOTT, Plffs' Att'ys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, Banker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of HENRY PALMER, No. 35 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next, (1859.) Dated, New-York, the 31st day of August, 1858.

EDWIN A. OELRICHS,
HENRY PALMER, } Executors, &c.
s3-law6mF* HENRY MEIGS, JR.,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES HARVEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of ALEX McCUE, No. 9 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the fourth day of January next.—Dated June 29, 1858.

CATHARINE HARVEY,
ALEXANDER McCUE, } Executors.
jy2-law6mF* EDWARD HARVEY,

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK LYNDON, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the office of O'GORMAN & WILSON, No. 24 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of March next.—Dated Aug. 23, 1858.
au26-law6mF* JAMES SMITH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of July, 1858. HANNAH KRAUTH, Administratrix.
jy16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NOEL J. BECAR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the office of NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated March 25, 1858.
ap9-law6mF* DEBORAH C. BECAR, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Messrs. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of February next. Dated, New-York, Aug. 20, 1858.

WILLIAM DENNISTOUN,
EDWARD S CLARK, } Executors.
aug20-law6M HENRY J CLARK.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against IRA C. HUNTINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, WM. STEBBINS, Jr., at No. 139 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated September 8, 1858.

HESTER A. HUNTINGTON, } Adminis-
s10 law6m* WILLIAM STEBBINS, JR., } trators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER F. FITZSIMMONS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his store No. 61 James-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated April 28, 1858.
ap30-law6mF* JOHN LYNCH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MASON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his house at Yonkers, Westchester County, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 25, 1858. PAUL MASTIN,
mh19-law6mF* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. CHAMBERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 351 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1858.
ap9-law6mF JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Admin'r.

LAWYERS, READ THIS.—CHEAP COPYING—ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.—PRICES: Pleadings, Abstracts, &c., 2 cents per folio; Special Deeds and Agreements, 4 cents; Deeds and Mortgages, 36 cents each; Law papers served, (personally,) 50 cents; Writers sent out, 25 cents per hour.
E. H. RAE, No. 18 William-st., room No. 22.
Cut this out.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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SAVINGS BANKS.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE.—The Bloomingdale Savings Bank, corner 25th-st. and 3d-av., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings to 8 o'clock. All deposits made before Oct. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
S. K. GREEN, President.
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Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
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Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place, United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office at New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Dépot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

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THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
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BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
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MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
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DON'T BE AFRAID, MR. EDITOR—SPEAK out, speak loud, and let the public know about that India-rubber Spring Bed at No. 59 Beekman-st. Tell the ladies, tell all how clean and everlasting it is; no more bugs. *Nuf ced.*

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles. Wholesale and retail. At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., old No. 38,
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

THE STATE CONVENTIONS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

tion. He saw no reason for any excitement. It was openly avowed at the State Council that the object in coming here was to take the initiatory step to combine the Opposition into a unit, and relieve the party from the charge of being the ally of the Democracy in acting as a third party. He was opposed to abstractions. He hoped that the action of the Republican Convention would yet justify a union. If not, if the Republican Convention forced this body into the dilemma of nominating an independent ticket, the responsibility would rest upon them, and from that time the Republican would be the third party.

Other speakers followed on either side of the question, and much feeling was manifested.

The Chairman, in reply to a question, stated that the communication was an uncommonly skillful statement of the fact that the Republican Convention could not pass the Conference resolutions.

Mr. BROOKS said he regarded the action of the Republican Convention, in refusing to vote on the conference resolutions, as an unfair and unhandsome treatment of this body. They had proceeded to nominate a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor without consulting this Convention, and he deemed it now due to the self-respect of this Convention that it at once proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the American Party. And understanding that a Committee of the Republican Convention was on the way to inform this body of their action—and as soon as that was fully and officially known—he was in favor of nominating a pure unadulterated American ticket. He came here for peace, but he was as ready for war as for peace. He asked that there be no rash or hasty action—a half-hour of delay could do no harm.

General SCROGGS, being called out, said he was prepared to speak to the proposition, and had his mind fully made up as to what should be done as the thing stands now, but until the Committee from the Republican Convention arrived, he preferred to await their reception. He would only urge that nothing be said or done here whereof fault could be found by the people of the State. If necessity compelled, he was willing to put up a straight-out American ticket in the field, and in that contingency it would be well for the Convention to canvass the names of candidates.

The Committee from the Republican Convention here appeared and were received with cheers, and took places on the platform.

Mr. SCROGGS continued. A Committee had been appointed on the part of the Republican Convention to state to this Convention their readiness to receive any communication, and that for that purpose the Republican Convention had adjourned one hour. He would state further that resolutions had been passed, and ordered to be sent to this Convention. On explanation it had turned out that this set of resolutions had never reached this Convention.

Mr. BEALS, of Columbia, of the Republican Convention, then stated the action of his Convention, saying that resolutions had been passed, which by some strange means had never been transmitted as ordered. He did not see now any other course than to return to his Convention and report the misunderstanding.

In answer to an inquiry from Mr. BROOKS, Mr. BEALS stated that the Conference resolutions passed unchanged, but were associated with other resolutions.

Mr. GRAY, another member of the Republican Committee, made a similar statement. Mr. GRAY also announced that the Republican Convention had made nominations of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and were awaiting the action of this Convention on the remainder of the ticket.

The motion to proceed to ballot for Governor was called up, when a motion to adjourn was made.

General SCROGGS stated that Mr. VAN DYCK, Chairman of the Republican Committee on Resolutions, was present and would make an explanation.

Mr. VAN DYCK said he appeared by no authorized action of his Convention. He explained that the report of the Conference Committee was referred to his Committee, and the Conference resolution was incorporated into the other resolutions, not in terms, but embodied in language of its own. In addition to this he had reported a recommendation that the Committee on Conference be discharged, which had reported to this Convention. They had intended at no time to treat this Convention with disrespect.

Mr. VAN DYCK was on the stand for some time, and was subjected to a cross-examination. He said that the failure to send the resolutions was due to the fact that it was supposed this Convention would frame resolutions for itself. This Convention had passed a resolution affirming the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. It had gone on and made its own nominations, and now waited the action of the American Convention on the remaining offices.

The Chairman put the question on taking a recess until 6 o'clock.

There was no decision, and a call of the roll was ordered. The vote stood—Ayes, 87; nays, 99.

A Committee from the Republican Committee was announced. [Laughter.]

The Committee was received. The Chairman stated he held in his hand resolutions passed by the Republican Convention, which should have been transmitted to this Convention. He now tendered them to the Chair.

The resolutions were received.

The Chair announced the question to be on proceeding to nominate a candidate for Governor, but the reading of the resolutions being called for, the Convention decided to lay the question in order on the table.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

The reading of the resolutions was then ordered.

General SCROGGS said the time had now arrived when negotiation was at an end. The action of the Republican Convention cannot be misinterpreted. Americans are to be allowed to hitch themselves to the tail of their kite, and follow its movements. He had been foremost for union. He defended the conciliatory action of this Convention, and of the State Council, and recounted the insults of the Republicans. After authorizing a Committee of Reference, they had stripped it of power, and ignored its action; had used dishonorable tricks of negotiations; concealed the resolutions they passed, and after agreeing in Conference to join in the making of a ticket, had gone on to make their own selections without consultation. He called for the nomination of an American ticket. He expressed his deep regret at this result of the union effort, but he could go no further.

Mr. HAYLE followed in the same style.

Mr. MURRAY, of Ontario, concurred, and eloquently advocated a pure American ticket. The Republicans had repudiated the action of their members of Congress.

Mr. NORTHRUP followed, speaking very forcibly in favor of American nominations, and denouncing the treachery of the Republican Convention.

Mr. PERRIN was the next speaker. His remarks ran in the general channel.

Mr. ULLMAN came forward under heavy cheering. He said it was hardly necessary for him to speak. The unanimity of the Convention could not be questioned. It had acted with a wisdom and deliberation worthy of all praise. After the other Convention had tendered the first proposition, it had been treated with courtesy.

Mr. U. then reviewed the subsequent steps of the negotiation, characterizing the action of the Republicans as a series of disreputable tricks.

The question was taken on the motion to proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor. Carried unanimously, with cheers.

The Convention then adjourned to 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 8 P. M.

Mr. WILKINS moved the appointment of a Committee of five on resolutions.

Ruled out of order.

The Chairman stated that he had been waited upon by many gentlemen of another Convention, saying that there was a serious mistake in regard to its action toward this Convention, and that another Committee from the Republican Convention would wait upon this body. He announced the special order to be the nomination of Governor.

Mr. ANDREWS, of New-York, moved that a reconsideration be had of the motion to go into a nomination for Governor.

Mr. RICHMOND, of Genessee, opposed the motion. He thought it inadvisable to let the Republicans cheat or insult this Convention again.

Mr. ANDREWS fully concurred with those in favor of immediate nomination, but was satisfied that there was a mistake as to the proceedings of the Republicans.

Mr. BROOKS thought there had been no mistake.

An explanation followed.

Another Delegate spoke in favor of delay.

Mr. PRESCOTT, of Herkimer, had been willing to wait the action of the Republicans, but he supposed at tea time that every member knew what was the duty of this Convention. He thought this attempt was boys' play. He moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The ayes and noes were called on the motion.

During the call a Republican Committee came upon the rear of the platform for further conference.

Mr. BROOKS interrupted the call to announce their arrival, and moved that they be immediately heard.

Mr. WELCH, of Erie, from the Committee, said that the Republican Convention had appointed them as a Committee of Conference to appear here and to meet any similar Committee from this Convention, and explain any misunderstanding that had occurred. He would add that he was authorized to say, that his Convention deeply regretted such a misunderstanding.

The Chair said he would take an unparliamentary course, and hear any motion on this communication.

Mr. MURRAY moved the appointment of a Committee to confer. Laid on the table.

A delegate moved that the Republican Committee be requested to communicate in writing.

A motion to refer the matter to the old Committee of Conference was then offered.

Mr. MURRAY spoke in favor of the respectful treatment of the Committee, and a Committee of Conference.

An animated discussion ensued.

Gen. SCROGGS said that it was always bad policy to change front before an enemy, but it was always policy to hearken to negotiations. He was in favor of meeting this Committee with respect. It was necessary to the dignity of this Convention, and he urged the Committee of Conference already appointed should meet the Republican Committee.

The Committee of Conference was carried.

The vote on the question of laying the motion of reconsideration on the table was then resumed.

A count resulted in ayes 88, nays 104, and the motion was declared to be lost.

Then came the question to reconsider the vote on the special order of the evening.

Mr. HALE moved that the vote on the question be deferred half an hour.

Mr. RICHMOND insisted that the action of the Convention had been too often deferred already, and insisted upon immediate action. He was specially opposed to any further propositions from the "Old Man."

Mr. PERRIN came next, with an argument against any further delay of the nomination.

Mr. FOSGATE spoke with warmth against delay, and read the Constitution to show that this Convention had no right to nominate anything else than a purely American ticket.

Mr. BROOKS appeared from the Conference Committee to report. He reported that a full and free conference had been had; that personally and in their proportions they manifested great respect for this Convention, and an anxiety to unite on terms; that the American Committee had not been able to adopt these terms, and that in order to bring about a fair basis of union it would be necessary to go back to the time that the misunderstanding occurred. The agreement of the former Committee was that the ticket should be divided. This agreement had been violated, and it was now impossible for the Republicans to recede from the nominations they had made. It was a matter for deep regret that the action of the Republican Convention had been such as to render union impossible, but the Committee were unanimous and the result inevitable. [Cheers.]

The report was adopted and the Committee discharged.

The special order of nomination then came up.

Col. DANN, of Erie, nominated LORENZO BURROWS for Governor, and after speaking of his high character and claims, moved that the nomination be made by acclamation.

The motion was carried with nine cheers, three more and a tiger.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Genesee, proposed that Mr. J. B. NORTHRUP, of Washington, President of the State Council, be nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. SMITH, of Washington, suggested that Washington County had a candidate for State Prison Inspector.

Mr. THOMPSON then withdrew Mr. NORTHRUP'S name.

Mr. NORTHRUP said that he felt bound to serve as a high private, and could not place himself in the way of his friend RUSSELL. [Cheers.]

Mr. BROOKS then nominated NATHANIEL S. BENTON, of Herkimer, for Lieutenant-Governor.

The nomination was carried by approbation and greeted with prolonged cheers.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for the office of Canal Commissioner. James R. Thompson, of Genese; Benoni Thompson, of Buffalo; Jesse C. Dann, of Buffalo, and Lyman Odell, of Livingston, were named as the candidates for nomination.

Tellers were then appointed and a ballot had.

Before the ballot was declared, Mr. MURRAY moved that a State Central Committee of one from each Judicial District be appointed, to prepare an address to the people. Several amendments were offered until it stood finally, "That the Committee of Conference of this Convention together with an additional eight, one from each Judicial District, to be appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State of New-York." Carried.

The result of the ballot for Canal Commissioner was then announced. It stood:

Jesse C. Dann	64	Justus Deming	4
Benoni Thompson	15	Scattering	4
J. R. Thompson	84		

JAMES R. THOMPSON was then declared unanimously nominated. [Cheers.]

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for State Prison Inspector, the person receiving the highest number to be declared unanimously nominated.

Messrs. Benjamin, Richard J. Stevens, Epenetus Crosby, Joseph Daning and Wm. A. Russell were named as candidates for the nomination.

Mr. A. RUSSELL having received the highest number of votes, was declared unanimously nominated.

The Chair announced the following State Central Committee in association with the Committee of Conference: First District, Mr. GEORGE BRIGGS; Second District, Mr. WM. B. LEWIS; Third District, Mr. J. C. FELDMAN; Fourth District, Mr. ORVILLE PAGE; Fifth District, Mr. N. R. FORD; Sixth District, Mr. T. B. FISHER; Seventh District, Mr. J. P. FAUROT; Eighth District, Mr. G. A. SCROGGS.

Mr. BROOKS, in behalf of the Committee of Conference, presented the resolutions offered by that Committee in the Conference with the Republican Committee, and which were rejected by the latter, together with these were other resolutions reaffirming the Binghamton Platform, and declaring for united support of the ticket. They will be published in the paper.*

Cheers were then given for DANIEL ULLMAN and the State ticket.

A vote of thanks was also returned to DANIEL ULLMAN, for his able and impartial manner of presiding over the Convention.

A vote of thanks was also voted to the Committee of Conference. [Cheers.]

Mr. ULLMANN then addressed the Convention in a brief, but eloquent speech. He pledges himself to take the field for the ticket, which he called one of the strongest ever presented to the people. There was one feature of it he wished to state in full. Inside and outside through up and down, it is a canal ticket. Contrast it with that presented on the other side of the canal. His strength was exhausted, and so was the night. He bade the Convention an affectionate farewell.

The Convention then adjourned with loud cheers.

Police Intelligence.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT BY CAPT. DE RIVIERE ON COL. GRANT—DE RIVIERE GIVES BAIL TO ANSWER AT THE COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.—Capt. Henri de Riviere passed a very quiet night in the Nineteenth Ward Station-house following his arrest Wednesday evening, for assaulting, as is alleged, Col. Grant, late of the Nicaraguan army, at the Smithsonian House, as reported in yesterday's TIMES. Capt. Williamson kindly allowed the Zouave to occupy his (the Captain's) private room, and the gallant Zouave's enjoyment of a quiet night's rest is mainly to be attributed to this act of benevolent hospitality on the part of the generous-hearted Captain. The Captain doubtless considered that his distinguished prisoner had been accustomed to the enjoyment of luxuries nearly all his life, and no doubt deemed it a cruel thing to thrust him into an ordinary cell like an ordinary prisoner, and compel him to lie on an ordinary plank and fight voracious bed bugs and fleas. At 7 o'clock Capt. de Riviere was roused from his slumbers by Officer Gaylord and taken before Justice BRENNAN at the Essex Market Police Court. Col. Grant, the complaining party, punctually appeared at the same hour. The Colonel walked up boldly before the Magistrate's desk and commenced making a verbal statement touching the alleged assault committed upon him by de Riviere.

"I will hear your complaint," blandly interrupted Justice BRENNAN, "when Capt. de Riviere is present to make a counter statement."

"There stands Capt. de Riviere by the window," responded the Colonel. "Call him up."

"Is it possible," exclaimed the presiding magistrate, looking in the direction indicated. The Justice did not then make known the reason of this sudden ejaculatory exclamation of astonishment. He afterwards stated, however, that he expected to see in the person of the reputed gallant Zouave, about whom the papers and the public had been making so much fuss, a more formidable-looking gentleman than the person who met his eye.

Capt. de Riviere and Officer Gaylord came up before the Magistrate's desk, when Col. Grant at once proceeded to make his affidavit of complaint. The affidavit was brief, and simply stated that he was violently assaulted by Capt. Henri de Riviere, who met deponent at the Smithsonian House in Broadway, and struck deponent over the head several times with a cane, and also caught deponent by the neck and choked him, without any justification on the part of the said assailant.

The affidavit, after the complaining Colonel had affixed his signature to it, was read to the accused Captain. The latter said that he had challenged the world to fight him; that Col. Grant did not accept the challenge, but published an offensive card, and that in consequence of this, when he met him he pitched into him, for he felt in duty bound to do so.

The Captain was about to enlarge upon his past duels and his readiness to fight, when he was suddenly cut short by the Justice, who told him he should require him to give bail in the sum of $500 to appear and answer the charge at the Court of Special Sessions at their next sitting.

Col. Grant expressed his satisfaction at the decision, and upon its rendition immediately left the Court room.

Capt. de Riviere asked to be allowed to go in quest of bail, Officer Gaylord keeping him company, which was granted. In an hour he returned, bringing with him Mr. Joseph E. Santos, who keeps a segar saloon at No. 438 Broadway, and who was admitted as his bail. The examination will take place Saturday morning at 9 o'clock at the Toombs.

FEMALE COUNTERFEITERS.—Two Irish women, giving their names as Catharine Riley and Maria Donohoe, yesterday attempted to pass some counterfeit half dollars at a store in Houston-street. They were arrested and taken before Justice BRENNAN. The Justice recognized them as old hands at the business, and sent them to the U. S. Marshal's Office for trial.

☞ Coroners' Inquests.

THE EXPLOSION ON THE STEAMER AURORA.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE on board the steamboat *Aurora* upon the bodies of PETER MAWRIMUS and JOHN DUNN, the firemen who were fatally scalded on Monday by the collapsing of the steam chimney, while on the way to Keyport, N. J. ROBERT MAWRIMUS, a brother of one of the deceased, and engineer of the steamboat, testified that the engine was constructed to allow 78 pounds of steam to the square inch, but that previous to the accident he had on but 28 pounds of steam to the inch. The accident he pronounced the result of a flaw in the iron. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death" in each case.

SUICIDE OF A MAN SEVENTY-SIX YEARS OF AGE.—JOHN FITZPATRICK, a man 76 years of age, died yesterday at the City Hospital, from the effects of cutting his throat with a razor. Ill treatment on the part of his daughter, he stated, induced him to take his life. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

FATAL FERRY ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of GEORGE REED, an Englishman, 40 years of age, who, while intoxicated, fell between the bridge and one of the ferry boats on Jersey City ferry and died from the effects of the injuries he received. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was yesterday found in the dock foot of One Hundred and Fifty-second street, East River. Deceased was about 45 years of age, dressed like a laborer, and appeared to have been in the water some time. Verdict "Supposed drowning."

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

EXORBITANT CHARGES AT QUARANTINE.

The Chamber of Commerce met at their rooms at the corner of Cedar and William streets, yesterday, the President, PELATIAH PERIT, in the chair.

The President stated that a party aggrieved had brought to his notice, during the past week, the onerous charges at Quarantine. The Mayor had promised to have a conference with the Chamber on this subject, but this could be had, he supposed, only through a Committee.

A member stated that the charges at Quarantine were six or seven times greater than the cost of the same labor in this City.

The following Committee was then appointed: Royal Phelps, A. L. McCready, W. L. Baily.

A Committee was appointed to act with the officers of the meeting, as follows: R. B. Minturn, J. Depeyster Ogden, H. W. Barstow, Walter S. Griffith, Charles H. Marshall, F. A. Conkling, John D. Jones, Marshall Lefferts, W. K. Strong, F. S. Lathrop.

Mr. LEFFERTS, Chairman of the Committee to memorialize Congress on reducing weights and measures to the decimal system, reported progress and asked for further discussion.

The Board now adjourned to meet at the Mercantile Library Rooms on the evening of the first Thursday of October. This will be the regular quarterly meeting.

Official Misconduct.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Last evening a man named JOHN TAGAN was arrested in the Fourth Ward upon a warrant issued by Justice CONNOLLY, charging him with assaulting and beating a Mrs. JOHNSON. The accused was arrested by Officer WALSH, and conveyed to the Fourth Ward Station-house and locked up. There being a regular Democratic primary meeting in the Ward, and Mr. TAGAN's attendance being indispensable, as he is regarded as a sound "Demicrat," and having, like a certain exiled monarch of Cherry-street, unbounded influence in the Fourth Ward, his absence soon attracted attention; and, his whereabouts becoming known, a general rush was made to the station-house to effect his release. The station at the time was in charge of Sergeant FOLGER, who, after listening to the entreaties of TAGAN's friends, permitted that gentleman to depart, taking his "word of honor" to appear this morning before the Magistrate, which he did, and was liberated. Now, Sir, as this man has been so often arrested, and succeeds each time in getting free, it certainly savors of official corruption in some place. Perhaps Mr. FOLGER can satisfy the Police Commissioners, or if not them, the public, who have a right to know, and scrutinize his official acts as to the liberation of Mr. TAGAN, prior to an examination before the committing Magistrate.

Yours, &c., PUBLICO.

Sea and Ship News.

NEW STEAMER FOR THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT.

The steamboat *Catharine Maria* left this port yesterday afternoon for San Juan del Norte. The *Cass-Yrissari* left on Monday last, and the *Laura Frances* will go to-day. These three steamboats are destined for the River San Juan and the Lake of Nicaragua. Two other steamers for the Isthmus have been contracted for, to be built of iron, as we are informed, and the entire line between New-York and San Francisco, *viâ* Nicaragua, is expected to be in operation about the latter part of October next.

The Turf for 1858.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, Sept. 9—Purse $250; mile heats; best three in five; to wagons.

J. McMANN, g. g. *Gray Eddy*	1 1
Mr. LOVELL, b. m. *Lady Woodruff*	1 dist.

Time—2:46; 2:37.

The gray gelding was the favorite, $100 to $50, and won the race easily in two straight heats. The weather was delightfully suited for the trot, and the track in capital order. The attendance was large.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting.—Tuesday Sept. 7.—Match $300; mile heats; best 3 in 5; to wagons.

D. KENO, s. g. *Express*	2 2 1
Mr. McROBERTS, b. m. *Fanny Fern*	1 1 dist.

Time—2:50¾; 2:55; 2:49.

Fanny Fern was distanced the third heat on account of crossing the track.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting.—Monday, Sept. 6.—Match $500; mile heats; in harness.

Mr. McKEE, b. g. *Westport*	1 1
H. WOODRUFF, g. g. *Gray Eagle*	2 2

Time—2:50¾; 2:53.

Gray Eagle was the favorite; there was a large amount of money bet in the first heat; *Eagle* trotted fast for over three-quarters of a mile, but could not last the mile out. *Westport* won the second heat and race easily.

TROTTING AND RACING.—At VAN BRUNT'S Hotel, on Coney Island road, Monday, Sept. 6. Match, $1,000; three miles; to wagons.

J. H., b. g. *Staten Island*	drawn
W. R., b. g. *Leon*	drawn

TROTTING AT WORCESTER, MASS., AGRICULTURAL TROTTING PARK—Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1858.—Purse $100; mile heats; best 3 in 5; to wagons.

J. D. WALTON's b. g. *Harry Walton*	1 2 1 1
S. EMERSON's g. g. *Meddlesome*	2 1 2 2

Time—2:46; 2:42; 2:40; 2:42.

TUESDAY, Aug. 24, 1858.—Match $500; a single dash of five miles; to wagons.

GEO. R. WESSON's b. g. *New-England*	1
L. A. HITCHCOCK's b. m. *Topsy*	2

Time—14:52.

TROTTING AT ALBANY, N. Y., EMPIRE COURSE.—Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1858.—Purse $500; mile heats.

S. M. McLAUGHLIN's blk. g. *Lancet*	1 1
GIL. CRANE's b. g. *General Darcy*	2 2

Time—2:37; 2:36.

THURSDAY, Aug. 26, 1858.—Purse $500; mile heats; best 3 in 5; in harness.

Mr. ——'s b. m. *Belle of Portland*	1 1 1
Mr. ——'s b. g. *General Darcy*	2 2 3
Mr. ——'s s. g. *George Dawson*	3 3 2

Time—2:41; 2:40½; 2:41.

Commencement at Brown University.

Commencement took place at Brown University on Thursday. It was the 90th anniversary of that venerable institution. A large class graduated, and the following Honorary Degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts—Upon Thomas Knight King, Esq., of Pawtucket; Emory Lyon, Esq., of this City; Geo. N. Bigelow, of Framingham, Mass.; David March Warren, of Philadelphia; and his Honor William M. Rodman, Mayor of Providence.

Doctor of Laws—Upon the Hon. Peter Child Bacon, of Worcester, Mass., class of 1827, and upon George Barrel Emerson, Esq., of Boston.

Doctor of Divinity—Upon the Rev. Christopher Mardenborough Nichols, of Newark, N. J., and the Rev. Thomas Hubbard Vail, of Taunton, Mass.

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held in Manning Hall, on Tuesday, the President, B. F. THOMAS, in the chair. WM. S. PATTEN was chosen President for the ensuing year. The Under-Graduate Societies held their anniversaries on the same day. The orator was Prof. JAMES B. ANGELL; his subject, "The Scientific Study of Literature." The poet was Col. C. C. VAN ZANDT, of Newport.

At the commencement dinner, the Governor of the State made a speech, and was followed by Senator GWIN, of California.

The meeting of the Corporation was held on Thursday. The Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., of Boston, was elected a member of the Board of Fellows, in place of the late Rev. Dr. GRANGER. The following gentlemen were elected Trustees, viz.: GEORGE L. COLLINS, M. D., in place of the late SULLIVAN DORR; and the Rev. J. G. WARREN, D. D., of Newton Centre, Mass., in place of Dr. STOW transferred to the Board of Fellows. Mr. NATHANIEL P. HILL, who has for several years past been connected with the Laboratory as an Assistant, was appointed Professor of Practical Chemistry. The Report of the Executive Board was read. A part of this report related to the so-called University Premium Fund, arising from the bequest of the late NICHOLAS BROWN. As the application which has heretofore been made of this bequest was believed by the Board to be of doubtful propriety, and the utility of the prizes so created to be questionable, it was recommended, and voted accordingly, that out of said fund Scholarships be created, the income of which shall be given by the Executive Board, or by a Committee appointed by the same, to such undergraduates as are in all respects most meritorious, and, at the same time, stand most in need of assistance. It was also voted that, in the application of the fund acquired under the will of the late NICHOLAS BROWN, to be appropriated to the charitable purpose of aiding deserving young men in obtaining their education while members of the University, the Corporation and Faculty be recommended to accept the advice and recommendation of the Rhode Island Baptist Education Society, (which now holds the place of the Warren Education Society named in said will,) as to persons who shall receive such aid and assistance, when the Society shall offer their advice and recommendation in relation thereto.

The Baptists of the United States make the following report of the present condition of their Church: Associations, 505; churches, 11,000; ordained ministers, 7,144; licentiates, 1,025; baptized in 1857, 63,506; total members, 623,193. Besides these there are the Anti Mission Baptists, 58,000; and the Freewill Baptists, 50,310; and of Disciples, and other denominations that practice immersion, about 400,000. The increase in the last ten years has been 144 associations, 3,395 churches, 2,191 ordained ministers, and 225,448 members.

☞ The Providence *Journal* states that the assessed valuation of that city this year is $53,959,200. The valuation last year was $57,747,800. This shows a decrease of nearly four millions of dollars. The decrease is in personal property; real estate has increased upwards of one million dollars in value.

Williamsburg Ferry Co. vs. the Mayor, &c.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In this morning's issue of your paper I saw a notice stating, in substance, that in the case of the Williamsburg Ferry Company *vs.* The Mayor, &c., a perpetual injunction had been granted by the Court on the 8th inst., in default of an answer, or appearance, on the part of the defendants.

As the notice in question might produce an impression upon the community that I had been remiss in the performance of my duties as the law officer of the City, I will state that the first intimation I had of any such suit having been commenced, was the reading of the notice this morning—no papers having ever been sent to this office in the cause.

I am, yours, with great respect,
RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel to the Corporation.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

THE FIRST IN THE FIELD.—KNOX has issued his Fall style of Hat. We have examined it, and pronounce it, as a work of art, to be very modest in the expression of our opinion, matchless. Follow our example and we guarantee you will be the proud possessor of one of these beautiful fabrics, the cost of which is only $4. Strangers in town should understand that KNOX's establishment is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Purdy's National Theatre has a most excellent Company, and the performances given there are of the highest order. Mme. PONISI, Mr. G. C. BONIFACE, Mrs. W. G. JONES and a good cast to-night in JERROLD's "Rent Day;" Yankee LOCKE in a comedy; and BLANCHARD in a pantomime.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Astonishingly low prices for splendid English Brussels Carpeting, 75c., 80c. and 90c. per yard. Beautiful all-wool Ingrain Carpeting at 38c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. Oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. Table and piano covers, window shades, druggets, mats, very low. HIRAM ANDERSON, 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT are the only medicinal preparations necessary in families. The Pills regulate all the internal organs with unerring certainty; the Ointment is a positive antidote to all external diseases.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 9.

$10,000	Mo. St. 6s s60	84⅝
2,000	do	84⅞
10,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	92½
6,000	do	92
6,500	Cal. St. 7s new bs	82
7,000	Minn. St. 8 p.c. bs.	106½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	101
5,000	E. R.R. C. bs '71	30
1,000	Har'm 2d mtg. bs.	74½
6,000	Mic. So. S. F. bs.	70
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	90½
5,000	LaC. & M.L.G. bs.	24¾
6,000	do	24⅞
10,000	do s10	24¾
6,000	Han. & St. J. R. bs.	59¾
4,000	do	60
5,000	Mich. S. 2d M. bs.	59
40	Chatham Bank	65
5	Continental Bank	96¾
23	Bk. of Commerce	100
10	Nassau Bank	96½
14	American Ex. Bk	107¾
55	do	108
35	Metropolitan Bank	108
5	Atlantic Bank	80
15	Bk. of New-York	109
25	Pacific Mail St. Co.	92¼
20	do	92½
100	do b60	92¼
100	do b60	92
50	do	92
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	79½
300	do	79⅜
400	do s60	79¼
300	do	79¼
50	do b60	79½
250	Erie Railroad s3	18⅛
13	do	18
100	do s10	18⅛
88	Hud. Riv. R. R.	28¼
50	Harlem Railroad	10⅜
5	Second-av. R. R.	90
500	Reading R. R.	49
100	do s3	48⅞
300	do s30	48½
445	do	48¾
100	do s15	48½
125	Mich. So. & N.I. RR	24½
75	no	24⅜
50	do c	24¼
60	Mich. So. & N.I. pr. st.	46
50	do s60	45⅝
50	do b60	46
150	Illinois Cent. RR	75
200	do	74¾
14	do	74½
40	C. C. & Cin. R. R.	91
165	Gal. & Chi. R.	83
100	do at 60	83
100	do	83⅛
325	do s10	83
100	do s60	82¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	34½
100	do b30	34½
905	Chic. & R. I. R.	72
100	do s15	72
100	do b60	72¼
100	La Cr. & Mill. R.	3
100	Mill. & Miss. R.	16¾
50	do s30	16¾
10	New-Jersey R	125½
25	Chic., Burl'n & Q. R.	54

SECOND BOARD.

$1,400	Ill. Interest '60	85
5,000	LaC. & M.L.G. bs.	24¾
5,000	do s30	24½
40	Broadway Bank	125
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	92
50	do s10	92
50	do s60	92
70	do	92¼
42	Erie R. R.	18⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R. s30	79⅜
100	do s40	79⅜
354	do	79½
50	Hudson River R. s60	28
100	Reading R. R.	48⅞
50	M. S. & N. I. R. R. s10	24½
100	do b60	24⅝
50	do	24½
40	La C. & Mil. R. R.	3
5	Panama Railroad	113½
50	do	113¼
20	Ill. Cen. R. R.	74½
200	do	74¼
100	Chi. & R.I. R.R. s60	72
400	do s30	72
152	do	72¼
20	do	72⅛
135	Mil. and Miss. R. R.	17
50	do b30	17

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000	K. C. 8 ℘ ct. bs.	46¾
1,000	C., P. & Ia. R. 7s.	2¼
2,000	M. & H. R. 2d M.	20
3,000	St. L. Co. 6℘c. bs	74¾
5,000	D. & M. R 1st M.	64½
5,000	M. C. 6 ℘ ct. bs.	74
2,000	G. W. R. 1st M bs.	36½
340	S. M. Ins S. of '52	87
1,000	S. M. Ins S. of '56.	52
500	N. Y. M. I S. of 58	40
600	O. M. Ins S. of '58.	25
8,000	McK. C. cir. not's.	26
3,000	Missouri 6s	84⅝
5,000	Chi. & M. R 10s.	5
5,000	Det. & Mil. R. 7s.	65
2,000	D. L. & W. R. 7s.	75½
20,000	C., St. P. & Fd L 8s	50
16,000	C., St P. & Fd L. 7s	45
10,000	Chi., St. Paul. & F du L. 8s. '82.	20
10	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	107
30	Peoples' Bank	99¾
3	Amer. Ex. Bank	107¾
50	Amer. Ex. Bank	108
10	Metropolitan Bank	107¾
50	Cohoes Gas Lt. Co.	85
20	Marine Bank	90¼
52	Marine Bank	90⅛
50	Continental Bank	96¾
50	Continental Bank	96⅝
20	Pacific Fire Ins. Co.	122½
20	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	98½
11	Harmony F. Ins. Co.	79¼
10	Lorillard Ins. Co.	117
15	Knick. Fire Ins. Co.	134½
35	Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	134½
20	N. W. Fire Ins. Co.	94
50	Hanover F. Ins. Co.	104
13	Excelsior F. Ins. Co.	100
200	Williamsb'g Gas Co	42
10	W., F. & Co.'s Ex.	53

THURSDAY, Sept. 9—P. M.

We have a quiet and rather dull Money Market to-day. The Stock Brokers are having money left with them, returnable on demand, at 3½@4 ℘ cent. The employment of capital in this way, owing to the tameness of the Stock Exchange, is even less than it was earlier in the season, since the amount of dividend stocks and bonds held among the Brokers is being gradually decreased by outside purchasers. In short mercantile bills, there is a fair business done through Bank, at rates ranging from 4 to 5 ℘ cent. for first-class names, and 6 to 7 ℘ cent. on fair signatures. The Discount Brokers quote long-date prime bills at 5½@7 ℘ cent. There is nothing to report in Exchange to-day. The packet on Saturday is the *North Star* for Havre and Southampton. The Sub-Treasury received to-day from Customs $119,000; the disbursements were $103,045, and the balance this afternoon stands $12,626,921.

The Stock Market opened this forenoon at a decline of ¼@⅜ ℘ cent. on most of the Share list, but at the Second Board a steadier feeling obtained, and part of the decline was recovered. There was not much life shown among the Brokers for either the *Bull* or *Bear* account. The latter has recently been enlarged on New-York Central, Rock Island and one or more other Railways, while the *Bulls*, for the present, seem to give no part of the list a very vigorous support. Our reports, however, of late, must be understood as only for the day, as neither party is able to hold the market long at a time. New-York Central sold at 79⅜@½@⅜@½, and closed 79⅜ ℘ cent. Erie relapsed, after the rise of yesterday, to 18@18⅛. Reading has fallen a fraction below 49. Panama improved ½ ℘ cent. Pacific Mail was in active request again, 92@92½ ℘ cent., cash. Rock Island steady at 72¼@⅜. Illinois Central shares fell off 1 ℘ cent. on the English sales telegraphed by the *Asia*, which we understand to have been based on the poorest advices from this side of the early August traffic on the Road. The Bonds were 90@90½ ℘ cent. The two Michigan Stocks were steady. State Stocks rather firm. La Crosse Land Grants 24⅝@⅞. The second mortgage Southern Michigan rose to 59 ℘ cent., and Harlem seconds to 74½ ℘ per cent. Michigan Southern Sinking Funds rose to 70 ℘ cent. There were private sales of Louisville City Water Loan at 82 and interest. The Bonds of the New-York Central Company were wanted at full prices, 89 for the Sixes and 101 for the Sevens. Nothing doing in the new Federal Loan. The general market left off steady.

It is understood on the Street that Mr. JAMES PUNNETT, the old Cashier, will be made President of the Bank of America, in place of the late Mr. NEWBOLD.

We alluded a few days ago to the reported negotiation for $3,000,000 in London and Paris for the embryo Atlantic and Great Western Broad Guage Railway, as having been conducted with singular boldness, and, from all we could then learn, with some practical success. We have since been afforded the opportunity of reading the programme of the scheme, as submitted in London, and of knowing the real extent to which it has been carried. The last, on the authority of a correspondent who furnishes the following memoranda:

"The American parties undertake 350 miles broad guage road, from Olean, New-York, to Cincinnati, (or Dayton, Ohio,) and pledge in London $6,500,000 First Mortgage, $600,000 Second, and $200,000 in common stock, together $7,300,000 for 31,000 tons of Iron and $850,000 in cash payable by installments. The Iron and Cash being estimated at $2,100,000, or less than 30 cents on the dollar of the "Securities;" the remainder is swallowed up in a division of the spoils between the parties negotiating, a list of whom is known to your correspondent. The profit to a gentleman connected with the Bank of England is to be $187,500; to a firm of Brokers in London $800,000, and the balance among some twenty others in London, Liverpool and Paris, and the President and Directors of the Road on this side. The negotiation, however, so far as gone into, is based on conditions precedent, one of which is, that the prospectus and other printed representations put forth in England are found to be true by the agent of the English parties. And for this purpose an arrangement has been entered into "to the mutual satisfaction of all parties concerned," by which young Mr. KINNARD, nephew of the senior member of KINNARD, HEYWOOD & Co., the eminent London Bankers, is to look into matters on this side, and if he reports *all right*, I suppose the British public will soon have brought before them $7,000,000 through the medium of a respectable banking firm in London, and for which the road will have received about $2,100,000. And if the Bonds are not defaulted on or repudiated in 18 months, the probability is that the aforesaid British public will have the further opportunity of contributing $5,000,000 more to finish the work."

Thus far our informant, through whom we gather that this extraordinary negotiation is not yet concluded. In another way we are advised that young Mr. KINNARD has arrived in New-York in prosecution of his mission. He will, of course, under the advice of the friends of his house, on this side, look closely into the character, probable cost, and ultimate prospects of a scheme, almost as new to our own people as to the British public. Of the *forty-one* advantages set forth in one of the printed representations before us, he will, perhaps, find, on consultation, that several are so entirely fresh and incredibly exaggerated as to throw considerable doubt upon several others. Or, if not, that the whole, being taken for granted, ought to command sufficient capital in any market of the world, even our own, poor as it now is for Railway property, to build the work at a much less sacrifice than *seventy* ℘ cent. by way of discount upon its securities!

In sober earnest, we know little of the parties concerned in this scheme, and, certainly, entertain no prejudices against their success. But the consideration of American credit involved in putting it upon a foreign market, is far too important to have it go through without notice or discussion on this side.

HARLEM RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	Gross earnings.	Expenses.	Net Earnings.
August, 1857	$98,512 58	$70,718 12	$27,794 46
August, 1858	94,496 09	51,762 41	42,733 68
Decrease	$4,016 49	$18,955 71	
Increase			$14,939 22

The expenses of the first eleven months of the fiscal year, including August, have been $230,380 54 less than during the same months last year. For the whole year, the expenses will be reduced $250,000. The receipts have fallen off in eleven months $46,524 77.

The amount received for tolls on all the Canals of the State for the fourth week of August, 1858, was....$73,900

In 1857	101,404
Decrease	$27,504
Total to August 31, 1858	$1,185,835
In 1857	1,176,603
Increase	$9,232

	Week ending Sept. 1.	To Sept. 1.
1858	$73,900	$1,185,835
1857	101,404	1,176,603
1856	114,606	1,386,122
1855	106,453	1,460,877
1854	94,190	1,594,560
1853	131,756	1,795,336
1852	129,278	1,737,038

The August business of the Baltimore and Ohio Road was as follows:

	Main Stem.	N. W. Va.	Branch.	Total.
For Passengers	$63,654 08	$3,016 86	$31,413 57	$98,084 50
For Freight	252,323 26	11,539 53	9,341 31	273,204 10
Total	$315,977 34	$14,556 38	$40,754 88	$371,288 60

	Main Stem.	N. W. Va.	Wash. Branch.	Total.
1858	$315,977 34	$14,556 38	$40,754 88	$371,288 60
1857	409,861 44	——	38,496 52	448,358 18
Dec	$93,884 32	——	Inc. $2,258 36	Dec. $77,069 58

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Sept. 9—6 P. M.

Market for FLOUR quiet, and prices tending downward: the decline to-day being fully 1s. ℘ bbl. Sales 1,100 bbls. at $5 25@$5 37½ for good to choice brands Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Canada; $5 50@$5 67½ for good to choice Extra do. WHEAT in moderate demand: market steady. Sales 10,000 bush. red Ohio at $1 09@$1 11; 10,000 bush. red Winter Illinois at $1 05; 2,000 bush. white at $1 18 @$1 20 for Michigan and Ohio; $1 35 for Kentucky. CORN dull and heavy. Sales 10,000 bushels at 60c. BARLEY scarce and wanted at 72c. RYE nominal at 70c.; OATS dull and lower; sales 2,000 bushels, new, at 40c. WHISKY quiet. Sales 100 bbls. at 22¾c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; 38c. on Flour, 9½c. on Wheat, 9c. on Corn, to New-York. *Receipts by Lake in the last 24 hours*—16,505 bbls. Flour; 119,808 bushels Wheat; 66,281 bushels Corn; 4,131 bushels Rye; 588 bushels Barley; 556 bushels Oats. *Shipments by Canal in the same time*—2,772 bbls. Flour; 47,597 bushels Wheat; 54,590 bushels Corn; 8,650 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Thursday, Sept. 9.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT without material change; sales 10,000 bushels, at $1 16 for new Red Indiana. CORN in better demand; sales 20,000 bushels, at 66c.@67c., which is considered above the market. RYE held at 70c. *Canal Freights*—Flour, 27c.; Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—35,000 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Barley; 3,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—1,100 bushels Wheat; 8,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Sept. 9.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT inactive, and declined 5c. CORN quiet, and declined 2c.; sales at 56c. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—9,000 bushels Corn; 16,000 bushels Wheat. *Shipments to Oswego*—1,300 bbls. Flour. *Receipts*—1,400 bbls. Flour; 52,000 bushels Wheat; 27,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Sept. 9.

FLOUR dull and drooping; holders refuse to submit to any important decline. WHISKY is dull at 21c. WHEAT dull and 3c. lower; red, 95c.; white, $1 10. MESS PORK, $16.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Sept. 9.

COTTON—The sales to-day were 2,500 bales, at very stiff prices there are more buyers than sellers at our quotations. SUGAR steady at 8⅜c. for fully fair. CORN quiet at 75c. COFFEE firm, at an advance of ⅛c.; prime 11¾c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

The sales of COTTON for the week have been 2,000 bales, the market closing at an advance of ⅛c. @⅜c. Good Middling is quoted at 12⅛c.@12⅜c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 9.

FLOUR quiet, but firm at $5 62@$6 for new. WHEAT unchanged. CORN active at 88c.@90c. WHISKY, 25c.@26c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 8.

COTTON stiffer, but not quotably higher; sales to-day 3,000 bales. FLOUR advanced 25c.; Superfine, $6 25. Sterling Exchange, 109. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¾ ℘ cent. discount.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 9.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT steady. CORN lower; White, 80c.@82c.; Yellow, 91c.@93c. WHISKY steady; City, 26c.; Ohio, 26½c.@27c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Thursday.*—*First Board*—$5,500 Pennsylvania 5s, 89¾; $3,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '89, 80¾; $1,000 do., '83, 80¾; 100 Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '82, 63¾; 75 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾; 100 Catawissa Railroad, 6⅞; 100 Reading Railroad, 24⅜; 150 do, 24¾; 10 Norristown Railroad, 58¾; 10 Morris Canal, preferred, 100¾; 4 Minehill Railroad, 60½; 31 Elmira Railroad, 10⅝; 30 Commonwealth Bank, 22; 95 Union Bank, Tenn., 100¾.

Closing Prices—United States 5s '74, 103½@103¾; Philadelphia 6s, 98@98¼; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, 98@98¼; Philadelphia 6s, New, 102¾@103¼; Pennsylvania 5s, 89@89½; Reading Railroad, 24⅜@24½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 82¾; Reading Railroad, mortgage 6s, '44, 91; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 70¾@71; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43⅝@43¾; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 99½@100; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 91@92; Morris Canal Consolidated, 42@43½; Morris Canal Preferred, dividend off, 100½@101; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 64@64½; Schuylkill Improvement 6s, 68¾@70; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9@9½; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 16½@16½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10¼@11; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 72½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort., 50@51½; Long Island, 12@12¼; Girard Bank, 11¾@12; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 49@49½; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8⅞@9; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 60@60½; New Creek, ⅛@½; Catawissa Railroad, 6½@6⅞; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DAYS.
Anglo-Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 11
North Star	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 11
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 11
Propeller	Boston	Galway	Sept. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 15
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 15
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 18
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 22
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 23
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 25
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 25
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 29

FROM EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DAYS.
Pacific	Galway	New-York	Aug. 24
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 25
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 28
Bremen	Bremen	New-York	Aug. 29
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 1
Vigo	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 1
Austria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 4
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 4
Northern Light	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 8
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 8
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	Sept. 11
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 11
City of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 15

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—J. Muller and lady, Geo. E. Cooper and lady, Mrs. Campbell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Farley, E. C. Ellington, D. Morris and son, A. Towle, B. M. McGattrick, Mrs. H. Mathew and infant, H. Stavley, Miss McGattrick, J. Deacey, Chas. W. Emerson, A. McCulloh, Mrs. Lane, H. F. Mathews, Wm. Sisel, J. W. Marin, T. Mayhew Cunningham, Mrs. S. A. Tuttle, Mrs. Gregory and 2 children, Miss Robbins, Miss Williams, Miss M. McAnta, Miss Robinson, E. Power, Thos. H. Halfin, F. M. Golden, G. M. Stokes, Thos. F. Porter, E. H. Seabrough, P. T. Fitzgibbon, J. W. Corington, Wm. Dean, A. P. Eckart, L. F. Stowe, B. Hunt, J. Alli, W. S. Pedro, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Reinhart, Miss Warford, W. F. Lyman, J. J. Baldwin, S. T. Seely, J. Tucker, L. Packard, W. H. Bland, Geo. Willington, S. Cardinal, E. J. Mulkey, O. Moice, Chas. Baarcke, Mr. and Mrs. P. Carran, A. Koening, Mrs. H. S. Smyth and son, Jno. Leo, F. M. Jackson, A. J. Siles, J. C. Lamb, Miss M. A. Oakley, Jas. S. Harris, W. Budd, Jr., R. Jones, J. C. Beni, Miss Miles, and 8 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Pacific, from Galway—Samuel Cairns, John McCullough and family, Wm. Perkins, Francis Groff, Mr. and Miss McCauley, Marcus Tuthill, R. Ingoldsby, Mrs. and Miss O'Farrell, Mrs. and Miss Torman, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Judge Reilly and sister, R. Eyre, wife and 4 sons, Mr. Winthrop, Charles Cafrone, Charles O'Sullivan, George Lories, Henry Hamilton, Mrs. Fray, Hamilton Baxter and sister, Thomas Packenham, Mr. Reilly and niece, Mary Hammond, Mr. James and Miss Rogers, Wm. Joyce, Wm. McKee, Rev. Mr. Gillespie, Mrs. Rums and son, Capt Sayer, Mr. Foster, Mr. and Miss Tomkins, Thomas Coa, Mr. and the Misses Coen, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bleakley, Bernard King, Jerome Major, Miss Mary Clark, Miss O'Brien, Miss Meehan, Francis Toby, James Walker, J. De Cron, Henry Fighe, Daniel Rogers, George Thomas and Miss Sale, James Hayward, Wm. Oliver, John Armstrong, John Driscol, Miss Murphy and 4 brothers, Ellen Byrne and son, Geo. Sinclair, James Finley and family, Maurice Benham, Sarah Beachen, and 95 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—J. James Traver, O. P. Hare, Wm. Anderson, W. J. Carpenter, Jno. Clark, E. H. Day, S. B. Mercer, Jno. Gray, F. E. Davis and lady, Miss B. Amis, Miss S. Amis and servant, Miss Va. Price, Thos. R. Price, Jr., Jno. White, Mrs. S J. Wilson and daughter, Chas. Gennett and lady, Wm. Francis, lady and daughter, Mrs. J. H. Morgan, B. R. Sherwood, Miss Mary Steel, Miss M. Higgins, Miss R. Davis, Miss M. Davis, J. M. Whitehurst, J. A. Butts, E. Wittsey, J. I. Cheatham, D. May and lady, Miss Clara Wolfe, L. Tilson and lady, E. Wells and lady, Mrs. F. Butler and 2 children, Hy. D. P. Tier and lady, B. Raymond, and 14 in the steerage.

In ship Victory, from London—Mr. Robert Johnson, of New-York.

In bark James L. Davis, from Mobile—Capt. Lane and son, Mr. Poole.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 36	Sun sets	6 19	Moon sets	7 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 34	Gov. Island	10 21	Hell Gate	11 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 9

Cleared.

Steamships Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Catherie, Paniel, San Juan, ——.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships A. Kimball, Marsh, San Francisco, Tappan & Starbuck; Humboldt, Holmes, Acapulco, Tappan & Starbuck; Marietta, Pavolish, Havana, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Exact, Walker, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Cienfuegos, Wait, Cienfuegos, Ponvert & Co.; Asa Fish, Wolffe, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; Adelaide Cooper, Bailey, Bordeaux, Walsh, Carver & Chase; H. Sorensen, (Dan.,) Jacobson, London, Funch & Meincke.

Brigs Enterprise, Wiseman, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Cyrene, (Br.,) Bogart, Digby, P. I. Nevius and Sons.

Schooners Presto, Moss, Fernandina, Dibble & Bunce; R. A. Buntly, Howard, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; H. D. Grindle, Bartlett, Bangor, T. H. Sandford; White Cloud, Newbury, Fredericksburg, C. H. Pierson; Lady Adams, Davis, Fall River, B. R. Dimon; S. Mills, Tyler, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; Ben. McCready, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; L. P. Smith, Cheesebro, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; S. C. Jones, Bedell, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; J. Lawrence, Allen, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Howard, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; T. J. Tull, Pursley, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Georgiana, (Br.,) Bradford, St. Andrew's, H. J. De Wolff; Yorktown, Perkins, Ciudad Bolivar, M. M. Freeman & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Pacific, (Br.,) Thompson, Galway Aug. 25, with mdse. and passengers to W. A. Sale. Left Galway at 1 A. M. 25th; arrived at St. Johns, N. F., the morning of Sept. 2; left St. Johns same evening at 10 P. M., and reached the Sambro Light house at 10 P. M. of the 4th, where she was obliged to remain for a pilot until 11 o'clock next day before proceeding into Halifax; sailed again on the 7th, at 7 A. M., and arrived off the Battery at 4 P. M. 8th inst., at noon, lat. 41 07, lon. 68 34, signalized ship Plutarch, Baker, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam.

Steamer Atlanta, Layfield, Baltimore 40 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Potomac, French, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Victory, Ainsworth, London Aug. 3, and Portsmouth Aug. 7, with mdse. to David Ogden. Was 7 ds. in the Channel. Aug. 5, off Dungeness, John Blow, a seaman, of New-Orleans, aged 18 years, fell overboard and was drowned. Has had light westerly winds during the passage.

Ship Shelter, Shedd, Liverpool July 7, with coal to T. H. Sanford. Aug. 5, lat. 44 13, lon. 41, experienced a hurricane from S. S. W. to S. W.; lost maintopsail, sprung foretopsail yard, foretopmast, and lost part of stern moulding.

Ship Hemisphere, Taylor, Havre 46 ds., with mdse. and 146 passengers to J. A. McGaw. No sickness or deaths. Experienced a continuation of heavy westerly gales to the lon. of 30 W., since then has had light baffling weather. 4th inst., off Nantucket, took a pilot from boat No. 11.

Ship Souter Johnny (of New-Haven,) Small, Shields July 14, the Downs 20th, and Land's End 27th, with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. July 29, lat. 48 44, lon. 12 15, signalized an Am. ship standing E., showing Marryat's signals, 1st distg. Pendant No 4 6 9. 8th inst., lat. 40, lon. 70, took a pilot from boat Edwin Forrest.

Bark James L. Davis, (of Brookhaven,) Fairchild, Mobile 16 ds., with cotton and resin to Post, Smith & Co.

Bark Flash, Wilson, Vera Cruz July 22, with specie, &c., to Hargous & Co.

Schr. Emily, Griffen, Carolina City, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray. Aug. 28, while lying at Carolina City, Wm. Smith, of Berlin, fell from the masthead overboard, and was drowned. His body was found on the 30th, in Beaufort harbor, four miles below where the accident happened, and where he was buried. Sept. 6, lat. 38, lon. 74 15, spoke schr. J. W. Webster, hence for Charleston.

Schr. J. T. Williams, Curtis, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Loyal Scranton, Lowden, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton, rice, &c., to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. John G. Wright, Walling, Fredericksburg, with flour to Allen & Paxson.

Schr. Margaret Ann, Rhinehart, Virginia 3 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Helena, (Br.,) Roberts, Pictou, N. S., 18 ds., with coal to J. W. Lowden.

Schr. Arctic, (Br.,) Reed, Manuadi, N. S., 13 ds., with grindstones to master.

Schr. Bay State, Verril, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Warrior, Miller, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Israel L. Snow, Conery, Rockland 4 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Kossuth, Coker, Newburyport, 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Jos. P. Ross, Baker, Port Wickford, R. I., 24 hours, in ballast.

Schr. Sarah Ann, Hart, Calais 14 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Exchange, Hallett, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Diamond, Norton, Alexandria 7 ds., with coal to E. Quintard.

Schr. Alexander Law, Wood, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Washington, Hunt, Virginia 3 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. Mary Ivins, Walter, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Dart, Palmer, Stamford, Ct., with mdse.

Sloop Frances Ann, Jean, Wethersfield, Ct., with mdse.

Schr. Racer, Bears, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Messenger, Stone, Lynn, Conn.

Schr. Pearl, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. Notus, Weeks, Wareham, in ballast.

Schr. H. Menton, Crosby, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Andrew Brown, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. David Cox, Cornish, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. George, Weeks, Saco 4 ds., in ballast to master.

WIND—During the day, S. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Baltimore, Leitch, for Liverpool; Augusta, Woodhull, for Savannah; Nashville, Murray, for Charleston; ships Wm. Rathbone, Pratt, New-Orleans; J. R. Gilchrist, Gilchrist, for St. John, N. B.

Memoranda.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9—The ship D. L. Choate, with a cargo of deals, is ashore at St. George's, N. B., and full of water. The D. L. C. was built at Freeport, Me., in 1858, is 950 tons register, rates A 1½, and owned by Mr. D. L. Choate, of Freeport.—(By telegraph to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 9.—Arr. ship Agnes Jones, Liverpool; bark Avola, Nickerson, Charleston; brig Factor, Perry, Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 9—Arr. bark Aurelia, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Blink Bonney—Br. brig, from Newport for Pictou, 6th inst., Nantucket South Shoal bearing N. by E., distance 20 miles.

Rialto—ship, bound E., was signalized, Aug. 20, lat. 47, lon. 42.

Iris—Br. bark, 15 ds. from Jersey Isle for Newfoundland, was signalized, Aug. 12, lat. 45 39, lon. 34 20.

Pepperell—ship, for Bordeaux, was signalized off George's Bank, Sept. 2.

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE Construction of a brick Sewer in Washington street, from the intersection of Sixth street to the intersection of Newark-street, and in Newark street, from Washington-street to the Hudson River.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Hoboken, do ordain as follows:

SEC. 1. That a Brick Sewer be built and constructed in Washington-street from the intersection of Sixth-street, to the intersection of Newark-street, and in Newark-street from Washington-street, running east to the Hudson River. That said Sewer be located in the carriage-way in Washington-street twelve feet and six inches from the curb-stone, on the easterly side of said carriage-way, and in the carriage-way in Newark-street ten feet from the curb-stone, on the southerly side of said carriage-way, or as nearly so in all things as practicable; and shall be constructed of bricks, and be four feet high and two feet eight inches wide in the clear, and shall have all necessary openings for man-holes, and all proper and necessary receiving basins and culverts to receive and carry off the surface-water of said city. That the opening of said Sewer at the said river shall be four feet below ordinary high-water mark and shall run from said river on a rising grade of six inches perpendicular, for every one hundred feet of horizontal measurement along the whole length thereof.

SEC. 2. That John Walker, Alex Shaler, and Thos. S. Field, being three disinterested freeholders residing in said city, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to determine what lands and real estate will be benefited by said Sewer, to estimate the whole costs of said Sewer according to the best of their judgment, and to cause a survey and map to be made thereof, and of the lots or parcels of land benefited thereby, distinguishing each by numbers; and to assess the whole costs upon said lands to be benefited thereby in proportion to the benefit received by each, and to make report thereof agreeably to the provisions of the charter of said City on that subject.

SEC. 3. That said Sewer shall be built and constructed under the direction of the Committee on Streets, and that the Street Commissioner shall superintend the building of the same.

Approved Sept. 9, 1858. JAMES H. WILSON,
Acting Mayor of the City of Hoboken, N. J.
Passed Sept. 8, 1858.
A. O. EVANS, City Clerk.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Surveyor's Office, Hoboken, for building a Sewer in Washington-street, Hoboken, from a southerly line of Sixth-street to Newark-street, and thence easterly to the Hudson River, together with the necessary man holes, receiving basins, &c., according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, City Surveyor. The plans and specifications can be seen at the City Surveyor's office, on and after the 11th inst. Proposals will be received to Oct. 4 inst., inclusive, and will be opened in public in the Council Chamber on the evening of Oct. 4.